

Ex. 275

## THE ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY IN THE CHINA INCIDENT

This pamphlet being published in May 1939, two years after the outbreak of war is entirely of a war instruction propaganda nature and attempts to summarize the activities of the navy and evaluate it as indispensable. Judging from the fact that this pamphlet is one of a series, the series describes the progress from the Navy's point of view, The China Incident. The propaganda pamphlet was compiled by the Naval Information Dissemination department of the Admiralty and gives a brief summary of the activities of the Navy by dividing it into two sections, the former being from the fall of Hankow to Kankow and the latter is from the fall of Hankow to that of Hainan Island.

### Outline of the Progress of Operations of the Navy

To secure and maintain the supremacy of the sea is the mission of the Navy and it must have the ability and strength to defend itself from any belligerent navy in the West Pacific. The Chinese Navy is a very insignificant existence, and cannot raise a finger to us, and were it not for the superiority of our navy the operations of the army, marines, and co-ordination of all forces would not have been possible.

As a result of the activities of the navy in the coastal waters of China they have placed under a strict vigilance 2850 miles of coast, consequently several hundred ships have stopped activities, and all supplies have been cut off, the prices are rising rapidly and the general public is thrown into a depth of misery. The co-operation between the navy and army was so complete it can be said that there was hardly any result not obtained from the co-operation of the armed forces. Also were it not for the large and long rivers in China, the navy would not have been able to assist the army in operations to such a hinterland.

### The Operations of Naval Units in Different Areas.

As Japan had close relations with Tsingtao, possessing ¥ 300,000,000 assets and having about 200,000 residents, they declared it outside of the blockade which was announced on the 5th September. But the Chinese forces, since the 18th of December, violated their promise and commenced to damage the textile factories and the property of Japanese nationals that the Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet ordered Tsingtao to be included in the blockade and on the 10th of January landed to the East of Tsingtao and through the success of the propaganda leaflets, the Chinese unit garrisoned there surrendered. Tsingtao was captured and soon after the people began returning and the situation returned to normal.

While patrolling the South China coast some junks were discovered smuggling on the side of the Hainan Islands and upon investigation by the Japanese on 19 June morning they were fired upon, but were soon silenced. In cooperation with the advance of the Army, the navy landed marines and occupied Chifu on the 3rd of February. After a fairly fierce battle Anio which was the center of anti-Japanese propaganda, was occupied 13 May. On May 23 Lienyungchiang was occupied. Consequently the fate of Lunghai line was sealed.

This is an outline of activities up to immediately after the fall of Hsuechow. Following is a description up to after the beginning of attack on Honkow and the activities of the Air Force of the latter half of the year (1938)

The total number of airplanes lost, damaged up to 30 December 1938 is as following:

Chinese losses		
(Completely lost.....)	1,293	
(Not sure.....)	210	1503
Japanese losses		113

Part IV is devoted to the activities of the air arm and gives a description of air attacks on different towns and cities and cases of outstanding individual activities.

#### The Yantze Operations

This operation was commenced November, 1937 but still after the fall of Nanking in December, of the same year, operations up the Yangtze were continued regardless of attacks by air from planes flying from Hankow and Nanchang.

"June, 1938 the Japanese government announced to the 3rd powers of the commencement of the drive on Harbin. On the 12 Anching was occupied; On the 4th of July Hukow was occupied and the drive on the three main points in Wuhan was greatly strengthened. This is a brief description of events leading to the fall of the three main places in Wuhan. On the 27 October Hankow was completely occupied.

#### The Significance of the Fall of Hankow

"The great task of the capture of the three main towns of Wuhan where the Yangtze which is an artery of the China continent was used as an axis was completed as a result of the perfect coordination amongst the navy, army, and air forces. The influence the fall of Canton which took place on the 21st and which is the stronghold of anti-Japanese movements had on the above-mentioned campaign is prodigious.

The fall of Hankow which was an important position in the Yangtze and junction of the Ching Han lines has affected greatly, politically, economically and strategically the enemy and has enabled the Chiang regime into a local one. Furthermore, the anti-Japanese army which he led is becoming a gang of bandits is a natural conclusion."

The New Development of South China Operations

The Significance of the capture of Canton.

"After five months of the China incident China has lost her capital, also the main cities and ports and an astonishing large area of land. In spite of the fact that the occupation of the three towns of Wuhan which were the center of politics, economics and strategy has become a matter of time, the reason why the Chiang regime cried out with an empty voice and has declared a long war is confirmed that China is a special existence different to that of other nations, at the same time it related that the opponent in this incident is not merely the Chinese Government but that England, France and the Soviet, the nations who assisted the Chiang regime were in the back-scenes. Stupid China denies the activities of Japan who wishes to secure the eternal peace of Asia, by becoming a puppet of those nations and not considering they will be colonized by them, and sacrifice the lives and property of the people, devastating their homeland and firing the ammunition obtained from these nations upon our troops. This is the truth of the present incident.

When China, who has no war industrial capacity in her country continues to resist a first-class nation like Japan it is inevitable that they will have to receive the supplies of all military materials from the pro-Chiang third powers. As to whether the Chiang regime will continue resistance or bring to a close is in the hands of the pro-Chiang third powers.

Therefore, from the beginning of the Incident China was pumped with nourishment to continue resistance toward Japan according to the following routes.

1. The northwest route which the Soviet maintained was from Lanchow of the Kansu province via the Lunghai-Ching Han lines.
2. Southwest route was one utilized by Britain from Hongkong, Canton by using the Kuang-chin, Yueh-Fan lines and motor roads.
3. From Hiphong of TIC via Hanoi, Fohung, Pin Yueh lines and other motor roads.
4. From Macao the Portuguese leased-land via Hongkong, Canton.
5. From Burma via Yunnan.

But 80% of the materials enroute to Chiang passed through Hongkong. The Japanese navy kept vigilance over 2850 miles of coastline, but the pro-Chiang third powers utilized the fact that the Japanese navy was only carrying out a so-called peace-truce blockade against Chinese vessels and did not reconsider their anti-Japanese attitude and continued to supply China with military materials and consequently stimulate China's resistance and disturb the peace of Asia.

The Japanese forces severed the Ching Han line and the route from Soviet Russia lost its significance. The severance of the remaining southwest route was the most important factor and did not allow any loss of time. It is here the South China operations arise and after ten days since the Japanese forces landed on Bias Bay Canton fell. This indeed is the expression of the combined will of the people and which is the inevitable result of the pro-Chiang third powers' unfriendly attitude toward Japan."

Upon landing on Bias Bay on the 12th of October 1938 within ten days Canton fell on the night of the 21st of October.

#### Important items in regards to the Incident

1. The establishment of the New Chinese regime.
2. Mass funeral held at Hankow of the Army and Navy.
3. Announcement of the Japanese government.
4. Imperial Rescript in commemoration of the First anniversary of the China Incident.
5. Monocasi Gunboat Incident.
6. Changsha Incident.
7. The Japanese government announcement after the fall of Canton and Wuhan cities.

#### Activities of the Navy during the China Incident (From after the fall of Hankow to landing on Hainan Island).

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#### Destruction of the Enemy Air Force

An air battle not like a sea or land battle depends on who can take to the air first and deal the enemy a deadly blow. For when once an air force is badly defeated, to rebuild it, from production of machines and replenishment of men point of view is extremely difficult.

Since the outbreak of the war the navy air arm has destroyed the Chinese air force and as she has no facilities to replenish materials she has to rely entirely on materials and men from abroad. Consequently, like the Spanish frontier being referred to as a place of examination for planes so is the China frontier adapting this tendency. In this case the Soviet plane Al6 which was a success at the Spanish frontier was a failure in China and we were able to obtain a taste of the Soviet pilot's skill.

#### The New Development in Hainan Island

On the dawn of the 10th February Japanese forces landed on Hainan Island. By 1400 of the same day Haichow was entered. The resistance was so little it could be said that it was a bloodless landing, for the anti-Japanese elements have shrivelled up and lost their fighting spirit in front of the Japanese army, navy and air attacks.

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY IN THE CHINESE INCIDENT (Part 2)  
 (From the capture of Nanking to the Capture of Hankow) continued  
 (From the capture of Hankow to the landing on the Hainan Island)

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Activities of the Imperial Navy in the China Incident  
(From capture of Nanking until the fall of Hankow)

#### I. Preface.

A year has passed since the capture of Nanking, the capital of the hostility against Japan. Expanding on the glorious war results, one after the other, on land and sea, as well as in the air, our Imperial Forces' brave fighting and hard struggles have finally resulted in the capture of Su-Chow on the 19th of May of last year, which marked a great turning point on the war situation. Following this on 12 June we held An-King in the hollow of our hand and further from land, river and air we bear down on Hankow and side-by-side march of the Army and Navy; the enemy's center of hostility against Japan and finally in the last ten days of October we concertedly occupied Canton and Hankow, attaining a brilliant war result.

Thus our navy completely gained mastery of the air and the sea which we need not even mention, and caused remnants of the defeated enemy soldiers and air force to disappear into the far distant hinterland. But the remaining defeated Chiang-Kai-Shek's political power is still ranting of long war, not awakening from the illusion of dependency upon a third country, and shifting from Cheng-Tu, Chung-King and Kun-Ming in vain. Their mind is concentrated on the establishment by hostilities of a strong state. Our officers and soldiers girding themselves still further, reanewing their firm determination have hailed the third anniversary of this sacred war, ever advancing toward the ultimate attainment of reaching their goal. We would like at this opportunity to trace the hard struggles of our naval force from the capture of Nanking to the occupation of Hankow and give an outline of their results in battles.

## II Summary of the Progress of the Naval Operations.

Since the outbreak of the Incident, operations taken by our navy have been complicated and varied. Summing up the Chief events, they are as follows:

- (1) Supremacy of the sea.
- (2) Battles of the Naval Landing Parties.
- (3) Battles of the Naval Air Force.
- (4) Interception of the Chinese Shippings.
- (5) Operation on the Yantsze River and Chu-Kiang (rivers) and development of waterway on both rivers;
- (6) Occupation of enemy's strategic points;
- (7) Joint operation with the army, etc., accompanied by hard fighting and bitter struggles of the Army force. We obtained glorious achievement in battles. The details of which have been already reported, and so I simply make the general statement about the process of the chief operations in the past.

### (a) The supremacy of the Sea.

The meaning of the securing the sea supremacy, if we speak of it simply, is to utilize the necessary surface of the sea for the existence and safety of our country and not to incur any interruption by foreign countries. Our Imperial Navy's Mission as well as the reason of its existence are based upon this. Therefore, our Imperial Navy must have well trained fighting and actual power that can annihilate any and every enemy fleet invading the Western Pacific Ocean.

From the very start of this incident the sea supremacy along the whole coast of China has been in complete grasp of our navy, as the matter of course, and the inferior Chinese fleets not able to touch us with a finger, have met the misfortune of annihilation by the bombardment of our naval war vessels or by our naval aircrafts, while vainly lying in concealment on the upper stream of the Chang-Kiang River or in the depth of Canton port.

One cannot judge accurately how this grasping of sea supremacy, since the beginning of this Incident, by our navy has facilitated advantageously the operations of our naval landing forces and army.



This is only an instance, but we must recognize and impress on our mind the fact that behind the brilliant battle-result of the Imperial army, navy, and air force throughout the Incident, lies the great invisible work of our sea supremacy. Supposing that there had been a crack in our sea supremacy in the Western Pacific Ocean and if we had felt fear in the integrity of the sea toward the China Sea. Could it have been possible to attain the great results as first, transportation of Army; the protection we gave when making landing against the enemy's position, and in the joint operation of army and navy?

Would our military and naval air forces have possibly achieved the battle-result that they achieved this time without the benefit of the sea-control?

Further in the interception of the communication that extended over the whole Chinese coast, it was only by our firm sea supremacy that we were able to attain such brilliant result. Considering the present complicated international political situation, our whole nation must be well aware of the part our Imperial Navy is playing.

(b) The Interception of Chinese Shipping.

Our war vessels actively engaged in the intercepting of communications along the whole Chinese coast are diligently continuing their rigid watch night after night, battling the wind and waves, and regarding the condition of the blockade that covers 2850 nautical miles (knot) the Information Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced as follows on the 31st December, 1937:

"The interception of communication along the Chinese coast by our naval blocked force has become more rigid than ever and now the traffic of Chinese steamers, needless to say and even the junks have nearly ceased."

"Further, traffic between Canton and Hong-kong by ships of the 3rd countries have increased recently and there is an inclination on part of 3rd countries' ships to engage in coastline transportation replacing Chinese vessels and this point necessitates attention."

"Our war vessels participating in this operation are scattered in the vast expanse from south to north. Harassed by ice and snow, battling with gales and high waves and especially the periodical wind in south China districts reaching the speed of 20 metres per second or more, making cooking impossible in the small war vessels due to pitching and rolling, our crews are forced to eat only biscuits every meal. Their hardship can hardly be imagined."

Since the commencement of the blockade, more than a year and half have passed and the result has finally become significant. The sea route of Chinese vessels are completely blockaded and stoppages of ships reach several hundred. Foreign trading has decreased to extremes, causing the prices of articles due to shortage of vital national necessities such as clothing and food, and also materials needed for industries, and of course war materials, to skyrocket. Cessation of exports have stopped the shipping of farm products, live stocks, minerals, etc., and is threatening the livelihood of the farmers and the stoppage of the transportation of sea-salt has driven numerous people into the depth of destitution.

(c) The Hard Fighting of the Naval Landing Party.

Our naval landing party participating in this Incident spent many nights and days getting training under actual fighting conditions and reaching the peak of their fighting strength were burning with firm conviction of ultimate victory. They were composed of parties dispatched from war vessels and those sent from Shanghai with the Shanghai Special Naval Landing Unit as its nucleus. The hard fighting of the Naval Landing Force did not stop with the battle of Shanghai, but thereafter they captured Ching-tao, Chin-fu, Weihaiwei, Amoi, and Lien-Yun-Kan, etc., as their first objectives and then took Tung-Sha Island, Chin-Men Island, and other strategic points of various islands. Then together with the waterway development operation of force going up Chang-Kiang River, took part in the capture of various places along the shoreline. After the capture of Nanking, taking part in the great battle of Suchow, with the commencement of advance against Hankow, captured Anking as its first step in June and thereafter captured the strategic points of Hu-kao, Kukiang, Tien-Chia-Cheng, etc. Thus our landing party expanding from street battle to battles on the river, to field, and to mountain, placed a dagger at the throat of Hankow until finally in October captured Wuchen-Sunchen. Again with the development of the operation in South China, immediately upon the landing at Bious Bay of Canton occupation Army on 12th of October, our naval landing party the very next day, the 13th, landed on the coast of Alin-Bay and captured it.

Following this, on the 23rd, the naval ensign fluttered on the Humen Battery with its occupation. Then they took Lien-Hwa Battery on 25th in joint operation with the force advancing up Chukiang River. In our Army's landings against enemy's position, executed from time to time during the time stated above, our death-defying naval landing parties have fought bravely as its spearhead, aiding the Army's landing by seizing foothold, along key points and this is a fact known to everyone already.

(d) The Occupation of the Enemy's Strategic Points.

The Imperial Navy, utilizing its mobility, have delivered attacks against enemy strategic points on the coasts of China Sea and the River Chang Kiang and islands, etc., and occupied these strategic points as occasions called on joint operation with the army or by independent operations. Principle places occupied after the capture of Nanking are as follows:

(Commentary) The strategic points occupied prior to the capture of Nanking are as follows:

Tung-Sha Island (3rd September, year before last)  
Chin-Men Island (26th October, year before last)  
Shao-Shan (12th December, year before last)  
Ching-Tao (10th January, last year. Occupied by the landing of naval landing party in face of enemy opposition).  
Chih-Fu, (3rd February, last year. One unit of the Chinese coast Communication-Interception Party (Blockading Party) in accord with the advance of the Army, landed a naval landing force and occupied it)

Wei-Hai-Wei (7th March, last year. Occupied by the Naval landing party of our 60 fleet.)

Tsung-Ming Island (18th March, last year. Our River Fleet protecting the Army's landing in face of enemy opposition landed the naval landing party and occupied this at the same time.)

Amoi Island (13th May, last year. Our landing party landed on the eastern coast of the Amoi Island on 10 May and completed capture of the whole island of Amoi on the 13th)

Lien-Yun-Kan (23rd May, last year. Our naval landing party decisively made a landing against enemy position on 20th May, and after a brave and hard struggle occupied Lien-Yun-Kan and its adjacent area by the 23rd)

An-Ching (13th June, last year. Our River Force captured An-Ching, gateway of Hankow in a joint army-navy operation)

Nan-Ao Island (23rd June, last year. Our naval landing party landed on Nan-Ao Island and completely occupied same on the 23rd)

Hu-Kao (4th July, last year. Our River Force occupied Hu-Kao in the joint Army-Navy operation)

Kiu-Kiang (26th July, last year. Occupied Kiu-Kiang, the most important strategic point along the coast of the Yang-Tsu-Kiang in joint army-navy operation)

Shen-Tsu (21 August, last year. Occupied Shen-Tsu, the strategic point along the coast of the Fan-Yang Lake by joint army-navy operation.)

Tien-Chia-Chen (29th September, last year. Occupied Tien-Chia-Chen by joint army-navy operation)

Pan-Pi-Shan (4th October 1938. Occupied Pan-Pi-Shan Battery, the opposite shore of Tien-Chia-Chen by joint army-navy operation.)

Tan-Chung (8th October last year. The unit advancing up Yang-Tsu-Kiang River occupied Tan-Chung along the river coast)

Huang-Shih-Kan (19th October, last year. Occupied Huang-Shih-Kan important port along the shore of the river, by joint army-navy operation)

Hu-Men Fortress (23rd October, last year. The naval landing party of the unit advancing up Chu-Kiang River in South China decisively made a landing in the face of enemy opposition below Ah-Niang-Esia Island Battery and occupied the whole batteries of Hu-Men Fortress.)

(e) The Joint Operation with the Army.

In this Incident our navy and army, completely combining themselves into one body, rightly manifested their organic function, and in all operations there was none in which the army-navy cooperation was not included and we can say that that is not an exaggeration.

Conveying of army transports, protection during landings against enemy opposition, the close cooperation of naval air force, river fleet and landing party in land warfare, are some of the principle cooperation rendered.



Especially in the frequent landings against enemy opposition, the self-sacrificing actions of the naval corps achieved unprecedented battle result in world history; especially the landings at Hang-Chow Gulf of year before last and the landing against enemy opposition at Siou-Bay last year which resulted in the great achievement of <sup>controlling</sup> the destiny of Nankin and Hankow (Wu-Han-San-Chen). Imagination can not picture the intense anxiety of the navy force paid during that time on transportation, security, reconnaissance, penetration into enemy anchorages and direct support of the army.

Again, the striking activities of the navy air force, cooperating as a matter of fact in all phases of battle situation as in the army's battle in the far hinterland or in the aerial transportation of ammunitions and rations, stands as immovable monument in modern warfare. However, we can assume that the existence of a large river extending for several thousands of miles facilitated the activities of our fleet, and made possible the well coordinated joint army-navy operation in the hinterland of China mainland, as in the cooperation of the Army force with the naval force and the fleet.

### III The Struggles of the Naval Force in Various Areas.

The summary of the naval operation after the capture of Nanking is as stated above, but furthermore, if we note more exactly about the occupations of the enemy's strategic points by the China Coast Communication Interception Force and the landing parties, it is as follows:

(a) The operation in Ching-Tao and the Landing of the Naval Landing unit.

Ching-Tao is the place that has the closest relation with our country in the past, having 20,000 Japanese residents and financial interest amounting to about three-hundred-million yen. In order to avoid propaganda of war hazards, the Empire, paying a great sacrifice, enforced the withdrawal of Japanese residents and even in the Communication Interception Proclamation of September 5, excluded Ching-Tao from the interception area and in this manner endeavored to maintain peace in the Shantung area.

However, since 18 December the outrageous Chinese army, breaking the agreement between us, reduced many spinning mills managed by our nation to ashes and going further they plundered the properties left there by our residents and committed other extreme outrages. On the 26th, the Commander of China Area Fleet proclaimed Ching-Tao as part of the interception area and continued strict surveillance but finally, due to Operational necessity, executed landing of naval landing party against enemy positions in Shan-Tung-Tou and Fu-Shan-Suo, situated in the eastern part of Ching-Tao, at dawn of 10 January of last year.



Our aircrafts, in cooperation with the attack of the landing party, scattered leaflets from the air and tried to persuade them to surrender quietly. Fearing our power they flew the white flag on the signal-station therein. Granting this surrender, we occupied Ching-Tao without a loss of even one soldier. Thus, our commander who entered the city made a proclamation regarding the maintenance of peace and order to the people and at the same time, the naval landing party firmly seized the fountain-head of Li-Tsun as well as the aerodrome of Tsang Kao; and fleet cleared both the inner and exterior ports and in no time commenced disposal of the three gunboats Su-Yu, Tung-An, and Ting-Hai (each 300 ton class) of the 3rd China Fleet under the Command of Sha-Kan-Che and six 2000-ton-class-merchant-ship that were sunk there, and hurried the opening of the waterway. In this way the city is facing peace, day after day, and the people, who had evacuated, returned, and they are on the road to restoration relieved at our Imperial army's prudent and perfect guarding.

(b) Crushing of Enemy's Position in Yu-Lin-Kan of the Hainan Island.

Navy force, watching the sea-surface in South China area, paying attention to the fact that there were secret trafficking by the Chinese junks in Yulinkan (a port) in the south end of the Hainan-Tao, the largest island of China in Canton Province; sent in a raiding party after the warships had advanced into the port on the morning of January 19, 8:30 and discovering as a result of reconnaissance by our scout plane a massed group of junks in the port, our launches and boats sustained the volley of fire from files and machine guns from the bushes along the coast of the port, replied to it forthwith by pouring the big shells of chastisement from our warships until the enemy's machinegun position were crushed and the enemy's put to rout.

(c) The Capture of Chih-Fu.

A unit of the China Coast Communication Interception Fort in cooperation with the advance of the army, proceeded to the offing of Chih-Fu early in the morning of February 3rd, executed landing operation of naval landing unit at 9:30 a.m. However, as if they had been overpowered by our landing party's imposing array not a shadow of enemy remained and the occupation took place together with its adjacent area, without even firing one shell. About noon we occupied both Tung-Shan and Shishan batteries, the most important key position of Chih-Fu, lifting high our naval ensign thereon. In this way, the navy under the close liaison with the army took over the custom-house, enemy's headquarters, metropolitan police board, and other important offices and set themselves up as the guard of the city, and thereafter the same city, being favored by the customs of our Empire, came to pass their days in peace.

(d) The Annihilation of the Enemy near the Tai-Hu (lake)

Our gun-boat fleet, on guard near Tai-Hu, found nine strange large sailing ships sailing near Wu-Feng-Shan on the eve of the 15th March, immediately gave chase. When approaching to the distance of about 500 meters, the sailing ships commenced fire suddenly. Our dauntless gunboat fleet replied to their firing immediately and exchanged tremendous gunfire on Tai-Hu lake as night fell, cloaking the lake in darkness. After one hour of severe fighting, five enemy ships were sent to the bottom and four other ships barely escaped to the south coast of the Huangshan Island and enemy soldiers fled full speed towards the land. Two hundred dead enemies were left behind and countless others were drowned. We also captured much arms and ammunition. Thus, the guerilla strategy as one method the enemy used for drawn-out hostilities was as nothing against our army as they were annihilated everywhere as shown above.

(e) The Activity of the Coast Communication Interception in North and South China.

The naval landing party at Chih-Fu counter-attacked immediately against bandits' raid on 31 May and repulsed them completely on 1 June. A part of the Interception Force sustained an attack by 6 large armed junks on 3 June on the Yellow Sea. Counter attacking immediately they burnt the two and blasted another one with aircraft support. Again on 4 June in the northern sea area of Hainan Island, our navy destroyed 8 large armed junks, and on the 20th of the same month, they fought against the Hai-Kao Battery of the Hainan Island and silenced it.

(f) The Protection of the Landing at Tung-Chow, shore of Chang-Kiang, and the Tsung-Ming Island.

Peace and security is steadily being restored by the development of waterway and shoreguard by our River Fleet in the whole lower Yangtze River Area. However, because there were remnants of defeated enemy in the Tung-Chow area and around Tsung-Ming Island below stream and they were threatening the populace, etc., and committing many outrages frequently, our River Fleet under command of Rear Admiral Sonoda at dawn on 17th March, with the purpose of decisively mopping them up approached near Tung-Chow, leading a large Army force, and with the naval air force covered the glorious landing of the Army in face of the enemy, and gave close co-operation in the attack. On the other hand, in order to clean up the enemy on Tsung-Ming Island, on the 18th, next day, they protected the army's dawn landing in face of opposition and at the same time landed the naval landing party and together with the Army, closed in upon Tsung-Ming Prefecture Castle, defeated the stubborn enemies and early in the morning occupied the same prefectural castle, opening the start of operation to capture the whole island.

(g) Capture of Amoi, anti-Japanese base.

Amoi Island is in the southern part of Fu-Kien province and known as the native place of Hakyo. (the Chinese merchants in the foreign land). The city of Amoi is situated at the southwestern end of the said island with the population of about 230,000 and is the most important port of entry and exit of commodities in the southern half of Fukien Province. Therefore, commerce is brisk, and as it is separated from Formosa only by a narrow streak of water, trade between both places (Amoi and Formosa) is also at the height of prosperity.

After the outbreak of the incident of this time, the whole Japanese residents and about 6000 naturalized Japanese were withdrawn from the same place under protection of the Imperial navy; but thereafter the Chinese authorities persecuted the remaining naturalized Japanese beyond words. Five hundred were confined in the new jail on the charge of being anti-Chinese and 75 at the headquarters of 150th Division. Over 100 were lynched or killed by Chinese soldiers. Many other naturalized people barely escaped to Hong-Kong etc, abandoning their properties.

Our naval force, who were watching for the opportunity to sweep away such malignant anti-Japanese base, resolutely landed the naval landing party in face of enemy opposition along the eastern coast of Amoi Island on the 10th of May at dawn.

Our dauntless landing party overcame stubborn resistance of the enemies in pillbox entrenchments while big guns of our warships shelled Pai-Shih-Tou and other enemy batteries until they were neutralized. The air corps meanwhile cooperated with the naval landing party immediately by strafing and bombing, and all gradually overwhelmed the island. On 11th, next day, the landing party, breaking through the enemy's line, plunged into Amoi City and in the evening occupied the whole city and the Amoi University, where the enemies had taken refuge; without pause enveloping and attacking the remaining enemies, occupied the batteries of Pan-Shih and Hu-Li-Shan in the night and swept away the defeated enemy soldiers who were in disorderly flight through the mountainous districts, and on the 13th day they completed the capture of the whole Amoi Island.

During this capture, it was the matter of course that we made exhaustive effort to secure the safety of the lives and properties of the people of 3rd country and good Chinese civilians.

However, Chinese Army, intending to get first step towards 3rd countries' interference, utilized schools and churches for operational purposes frequently in the past, and also at this time they fought defensively by constructing a strong defensive position at Amoi University. Therefore, our air corps decisively bombed it -- the hammer of chastisement. Now there is not even a trace of disorder in Amoi area under the rule of our naval ensign and with peace being maintained the people are contented to pursue their occupation.



- (h) The capture of Lien-Yun-Kan, an Important Position on Lung-Hai Railway.

The Imperial army which had captured Su-Chow, took up immediate pursuit of the enemy armies which were in disorderly flight, anticipating their complete annihilation.

On the other hand our powerful naval force, resolutely making a glorious landing of a powerful naval landing force in face of enemy opposition at Tung-Lien-Tao Island and Lien-Yun-Kan, strategic point of the Lung-Hai Railway on the morning of 20th May, destroyed the enemies who resisted stubbornly by taking to the strong forts, and plunged into the city, where they occupied important Chinese organs. Flaw the naval ensigns high on the cloudless sky, clear now after successive stormy weather. Following this, sweeping away the remaining enemies in various places, on the 21st, the next day, the landing party cleared the adjacent areas of the port, and commenced restoration of the pier and other various installations which had been destroyed by the enemy and they promptly finished the construction of the necessary pier, etc.

The enemy's dead bodies were about 100 by this sweeping operation of our naval landing force, and beside this the damages delivered to the enemy by the bombardment of warships and bombing of the airforce were more enormous. Further, on the 23rd day, they destroyed the enemy's position, situated at the area between Sun-Chia-Shan and Pei-Ku-Shan, and thus Lien-Yun-Kan and its adjacent areas, the strategic point in controlling the vital fate of the Lung-Hai Railway were firmly seized by our naval force, which brought about the glorious activities of our army, after it's Suchow Battle, in the annihilation and pursuit fight of the remaining enemy elements.

The above is the general summary up to the period just after the capture of Su-Chow in the first half of last year, but the activity of the naval airforce and the latter half of the year, viz. the operations on the river, etc., after the commencing of the capture of Han-Kow are as follows:

#### IV The Activity of the Naval Air Force.

##### (a) General Statement.

In the present incident, regardless of time or place, whether it be large or small battle, wherever the Imperial operations were carried out, there always is the cooperation and glorious activity of our Naval Air Force. Indeed, our naval airforce is the Star of this incident. Since the beginning of the Incident, the fact that our army exhibited unparalleled value of the joint navy-army operation is also immensely due to the naval airforce. Of course, it was also the same in the upriver operation making Chang-Kiang River the axis, but further in the out and out army's battle in the hinterland of the continent, such as the great battle of Su-Chow, there, the co-operative activity of the naval airforce was really worthy of admiration and showed well the actual result of the navy and army joint operation. In accordance with the development of the war situation, our



naval airforce spreading its great wings over the whole air of China, and holding the far-distant Lun-Chow of Kan-Su Province to be mentioned at first, Cheng-Tu of Ssu-Chuan Province, and Kun-Ming of Yun-Nan Province, etc., now held the air-supremacy in all China under its wings. In the hurricane-like operation in the capture of Canton, one can perceive the remarkable activity of the Naval Air Force. Ever since surprise landing was executed at dawn of 12 October at Bious Bay by our Imperial Army, to the end of October, within the short period of half a month, statistics reveal the astonishing fact that the number of planes that were active reached 2,000; the number of bombs dropped, 6,900, and its total weight to 560 tons.

After the result of continuous and incessant air battles in one and half years of sacred war, they annihilated the enemy air forces, destroyed enemy warships, further realized the supremacy of air and sea, and contributed to the whole of the Imperial Army's operations, the distinguished services of which brilliantly decorates history forever, makes an epoch in the annals of world aviation.

Further, regarding the result of the naval aircorps' battles up to the end of October of last year since the inception of the incident, the Information Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced as follows on the 9th of November. "Since the summer of last year, our naval airforce, aiming to obtain air-supremacy, cooperating in both Hankow and Canton operations, endeavoring in the airraid to the enemy air bases in the hinterland and destroying the enemy air forces, caused damages of enemy aircraft to exceed 1400, finally at the end of October." "Although we also sacrificed 111 planes dearly for this period, we have now accomplished the great achievement of bringing the whole land of China within the circle of our bombings. "Further in both operations of Canton and Hankow, the cooperation of the naval airforce let our South China Expeditionary Army carry out unprecedented swift advance, and in the western districts of Te-An, they rapidly attacked the enemies who were opposed to our army, opened annihilation battle from the air that covered the mountain-side and filled the valley with the enemy's dead bodies of 40,000; and so, cooperating in the landing operation, up river operation, field operations, and the battles in the mountainous districts, manifested to utmost their control of the air and was an important reason that forced the enemy to abandon Canton and Wu-Han (Hankow).

The enemy's airforce has already lost the chief and vital bases of Hankow, Siaokan, and Canton; Nan-Cheng is destroyed, and the airbase on the frontier line, Heng-Yang is also in its death throes due to our incessant air bombings. Now the enemy's air force have no positive intention as they had when they made daily airraids against Shanghai during the beginning of the incident, and they are wandering about Liang-Shan, Cheng-Tu, and Ku-Ming, etc., of the hinterland plan only to escape from our airraid, have fallen into the condition of striving hard to preserve their air power. However, as the enemy's airforce still has a hundred and odd planes, and are zealously trying to form an efficient air force for the third time we are going forward with the object of completely destroying the enemy's planes.

## THE AIRPLANE DAMAGE COMPARISON LIST OF BOTH SIDES

		/To end /of June	/To end /of Jul	/To end /of Aug.	/To end /of Sept.	/To end /of Oct.	/Total
Shot down							
Sure.....	439	76	69	13	13	610	
Not sure.....	59	12	13	0	1	85	
TOTAL.....	498	88	82	13	14	695	
Bombed on the Ground							
Sure.....	459	78	26	29	27	619	
Not sure.....	57	15	13	8	8	101	
TOTAL.....	516	93	39	37	35	720	
GRAND TOTAL	1,014	181	121	50	49	1,415	
Our losses	88	5	6	6	6	111	

## RESULTS OF MAIN AIR COMBATS

Date	Name of Place	Shot down		Destroyed on earth		Total
		Certain	Somewhat Uncertain	Certain	Somewhat Uncertain	
Jul 4	NANCHANG	33	8	9	0	54
Jul 15	NANCHANG	0	0	15	0	15
Jul 16	HANKOW	10	0	3	0	13
Jul 17-18	NANCHANG	8	0	19	0	27
Jul 19	HANKOW	1	0	13	5	19
Aug 3	HANKOW	27	5	7	0	39
Aug 6	HANKOW	0	0	8	7	15
Aug 18	HENGYANG-SHIEN	14	2	9	3	28
Aug 30	NANHSIUNG	17	3	0	3	23
Sep 28	KUNMING	7	0	14	0	21
Oct 4	LIANGSHAN	7	0	9	0	16
Oct 22	LIANGSHAN	5	0	8	0	13

p. 29

As above denoted, the number of aircraft shot-down in air combats and destroyed on the ground only by our Naval airplanes amounted to more than 1,400 by the end of October since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese Incident (1937).

The statistic up to December next shows as follows:

## LOSSES OF CHINESE PLANES

Certain	1,293
Uncertain	210
Total	1,503

## OUR LOSSES

113

Our Naval main airraids since the capture of NANKING and WU-HAN- San-Chen are as follows: (pp.29-32)

(B)

LARGE-SCALED BOMBING BY OUR NAVAL PLANES OVER THE WHOLE CHINESE TERRITORY  
LANCHON BOMBING

Dec 21, the year before last, Out of ten CHINESE planes, six were shot-down in the airfight on LANCHON, with eight destroyed on the ground and one hangar being set on blaze.

## NANCHANG AIR ATTACK

Dec. 22. Our air forces fought with 22 CHINESE fighters in the air of NANCHANG, the result being 17 shot down, and 13 out of 30 ready for action on the ground being destroyed by our fire and bombs.

## CHUNKING, HANKOW AIR ATTACK

Feb. 18, the year before last, our air forces attacked CHUNKING and set the barracks on fire going heavy losses to the airdrome and to its attached equipments. The other unit, on the same day, attacked HANKOW and destroyed 5 planes on the ground by fire. They had a severe combat with enemy planes amounting to 20 in the air of HANKOW, and on way home, the unit met with new challengers in the air in east of HANKOW, out of which 18 were down after a fierce action and returned safely in triumph.

## NANCHANG AIR ATTACK, ENEMY VICTIMS BEING 39 PLANES.

On February 25, a heavy blow was given to hangars, factories, barracks - about 10. 3 enemy planes were downed in the air combat. Our fighters unit came back triumphantly with a remarkable merit of 39 shot down following a fierce air combat with enemy fighters in our unfavorable odds.

(C)  
SOVIET-MADE PLANES SHOT DOWN\*

Our Naval air forces displayed a great activity in every respect attacking all the CHINESE air force bases in succession following occupation of NANKING and making a counter-attack against enemy planes which came over NANKING. Our units destroyed more than half of SOVIET crafts that the enemy had just imported for reconstructing its own air forces. On January 26, our naval planes began to make counter-attack against 12 heavy bombers that raided NANKING on 26th Jan., with a result one of them crashed and two of the rest shot down on their way back. A close examination disclosed that those crashed planes, though reduced to ashes, were produced in SOVIET. The crews were also identified as RUSSIANS. (pp.32-33)

(D)  
BRILLIANT MERITS OF OUR NAVAL PLANES AND UNPARALLELED CORRECTNESS OF BOMBING. (pp. 33-36)

Most part of enemy airforces have suffered a severe destruction by our daring attack of naval air forces, and now the CHINESE leaders are fanatically endeavoring to rebuild their air forces through assistance through Third Powers



such as Russia and others outside. At present the CHINESE air forces, airplanes and pilots, to be composed of international elements. On February 23, it happened that some alien chivalrous pilots who were encouraged by a high reward and utilized by the CHINESE leaders, invaded in the air of FORMOSA, dropping explosives indiscriminately from very highest altitude and taking to their heels. Naturally, there was no special effects, as all know, except for some civilian casualties, but the enemy government as usual, made a propaganda as if there were satisfactory results. On our part, since the end of January, the naval air forces have given fatal crack on CHUNKING and other bases.

It seemed to have been since December of the year before last that the Russian pilots had took direct part in aerial combats. Now SOVIET positively helps the CHINESE air force that was on verge of destruction, sending their crews and craft consisting of E 15 and E 16 types that SOVIET is proud of their superiorities to the world. However, having been once challenged by our airplanes Soviet's airplane was used to be down immediately by excellent technique of our navy planes. The foreign press reports that the Japanese Navy planes only bomb military equipment so that civilian houses are always safe and the inhabitants are engaging their jobs without worries. Another assertion by foreign pilots that the Japanese air force has no rivals in bravery and quality all over the world enables us to get a glimpse of the correctness of our bombing.

Results of main air combats with SOVIET aircraft:  
(from Feb 8 to Feb 28)

Date	Locality	Destroyed on Ground	In the Air Crashed	Our Losses
Feb 8	(HANKOW (ICHANG	large 2 small 3 type	HAWK PATTERN 1	
Feb 9	HSIANGYANG CHANG-SHA	E 16 type 1 E 15 " 1 Small 2	E 16, type 1 E 15, type 3	
Feb 17	ICHANG	4 motors 1 2 motors 4 small 2		
Feb 18	HANKOW	Medium 5	E 15 type) E 16 " )30 C B " )	3
Feb 21	ICHANG KIAN-FU	Small 1 Large 1 large 2		

Date	Locality	Destroyed on Ground	In the air Crashed	Our Losses
Feb 23	KIANGAN-HSIEN	large 2 medium 4		
Feb 21	HENGCHANG HSIEN	large 1 medium 16		
Feb 24	LISHUI-HSIEN	large 1	Hawk 4 type 1	
Feb 25	NANCHIANG CHANGSHCHEN	large 1	E 15 type ) E 16 " ) 42 Others )	2
Feb 28	HSIANYANG	large 1		
	TOTAL	51	78	5
	GROSS TOTAL		129	5

(pp 33-36)

(E)

HANKOW AIR RAID. 51 SHOT DOWN.

On the memorial day for the Emperor's birthday, our Navy planes set out for HANKOW air raid, the main base of enemy's air force. Our planes of about two scores or more engaged in a fierce fight with enemy planes of eighty for around an hour and shot down 51 of them one by one that dared to attack our planes in their numerical superiority. The result ranked first the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident. The KANYANG ARSENAL was bombed with three installations being blown up. Genuine credit to our navy air forces was satisfactorily demonstrated. (p. 37)

(F)

HSUCHOW OPERATION AND ACTIVITIES OF NAVAL PLANES.

The HSU-CHOW operation which brought an entire strategic change was launched in the vast area covering from the southern to the northern districts along Lung-hai Railroad line from the beginning of May. In response to this operation, our Naval Airforces took offensive against enemy's bases, units and H.Q. in the area along the JSIU-PU and LUNG-HAI railroads and at the same time, blew up trains, wagons, junks, loaded with munition, munition stock warehouses, transport equipment and the line of enemy communication. This operation contributed not a small part to successful advancement of our Army. Activities shown in this operation by Naval aircraft are summarized as follows:

May 13 - A formation, composed of 70 planes under the command of Major TANAMACHI, made a heavy bombing, by dropping hundreds of large size bombs against a hundred and more military freight carriages, stock of munition and station equipment and railroad at North Station Hencho. Thorough destruction was made with freight wagons, munition stocks scattered and several places wrapped in flames. Another

formation bombed canal stations, military trains, station equipment with considerable damage. On the 14th, next day, our formation bombed a group of enemy units in SU-HSIEN. Scores of fires occurred. The formation consisting of more than ten planes bombed about thirty villages around Kuchen giving heavy damage, and another formation blasted enemy military wagons and locomotives in the east of Lun-Hai line. On the 15th, our large formation of naval bombers bombed large group of enemy units, at the station and within the former city area in Shih-san and the airdrome there. In the east district of SUCHOW, the enemy in a disorderly flight was severely bombed and almost annihilated and the enemy groups and bases in and around Su-Hsien and Ku-chen villages were repeatedly attacked too. Our air formation of 30 bombed enemy units in Ku-chen Village, inflicting heavy damage on them.

On the 16th, our naval air unit again bombed enemy at the foot of a mountain range east of HSU-CHOW, and massed units and horses suffered serious damage by other units in and around Kang-cheng in the east of Hsu-chow. Another formation bombed military freight wagons fully loaded with Chinese soldiers and enemy around there. The CHINESE units in and around TAIMIAO, and in the neighborhood villages were also smashed together with their tanks. Annihilative bombing was given to the massed units in the western district of Mong-Cheng and to by another formation, the units along the great canal.

On the 17th, our naval air units, in spite of the bad weather, attacked a concentrated unit in the east of HSU-CHOW.

On the 19th several formations of our planes, each composed of 10 or more, bombed the southeastern part of the former City area of HSU-CHOW and the eastern part outside the city. The bombing was successively carried on during the entire confusion of the fleeing CHINESE forces, with no defense fire, defense airplanes. The unprecedented large scale besiege campaign towards Hsu-chow (the greatest achievement our army ever had) has been thus accomplished in the closest cooperation with naval air forces. (pp. 37-40)

(G)

#### ANNIHILATING CAMPAIGN AFTER THE FALL OF HSU-CHOW.

Pursuit campaigns were conducted against the enemy corps in utter confusion and disorderly flight to all directions which resulted in the fall of Hsu-chow, and of course, our naval air forces took an active part in it seeking for further results. On May 21, a formation of 30 airplanes took an air attack and blew up the station at CHU-MA-TOU, stocks

of munition, carriages, gasoline magazine, which were in blaze by the direct hits of more than 20 bombs.

In the meantime, an annihilating air attack was launched on a group of defeated units in the eastern section of HSU-CHOW.

On the 22nd, another air surprise attack was done over the region of HSU-CHOW and JA-FU; the military group received tremendous losses in the West Region in and around the city of HAI-LIN-TSIN. In the region of HAI-SHOW a fatal bombing raid was conducted at massed units.

May 23. A sacrifice was sought for on the airdrome, CHU-MA-TIEN. Fuel oil deposits, magazines were destroyed and the black smoke trailed over the town. Another raid was prosecuted seeking for fleeing massed units from HSU-CHOW, and sunk junks loaded with fleeing units HUNG-TSE-HU and Great Canal, and the repeated attacks were committed on the enemy massed bodies in and around KUO-YANG, MONG-CHENG, PAN-PU-CHENG and HSU-KOU.

On the 24th, naval air forces made effective bombings against the fleeing units in confusion at Huai-yin, Huai-an, and Ying-chow. Scores of bombs were dropped onto the enemy troops in and around Hun-tse-Hu, Wu-Ho and onto about 5,000 men moving around in TA-SHA-HO-CHEN, west of HAI-CHOW.

Our naval air forces cooperation activity in Hsu-chow operation is as mentioned above. Beside this operation, brilliant merits were established in cooperation with landing-forces at LIENYUNCHIANG and river-advancing operation at upper river to WU-HU. Total figure of our air attack in NORTH CHINA, CENTRAL CHINA amounted to 1,800 and bombs dropped was counted as 900 tons or more during May.

(pp 41-2)

(H)  
IMPERIAL RECOGNITION ON THEIR MERIT.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to receive their Highnesses (Chiefs of Staff) and expressed his satisfaction as follows:

"We are profoundly satisfied with the brilliant victory against the predominating enemy in HSU-CHOW campaign. It may reasonably be attributed to superiority of strategy, to bravery and perseverance of our men, and an appropriate cooperation of Naval air forces with the ground forces. Convey our appreciation to your men and officers." (p.43)



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## (I) INTENSIVE BOMBING ON CANTON DISTRICT

Our naval air forces participated in the AMOY occupation operation. Besides this, they took up offensives day and night against enemy air bases and transport system. The Canton-Hankow line and Kanton-Chin-Lung Railroad were frequently cut off with 15 locomotives and 400 freight carriages destroyed. On and after May 28, military equipment and munition manufacturing factories have been main targets of our attacks. CHINA appealed to sympathy of third powers saying that non-combatants were slaughtered by Japanese bombing trying to keep military damages in secret. (p. 44)

## (J) LANDED ON NANCHANG AIRFIELD AND SET FIRE ON ENEMY PLANES.

July 18, Major MATSUMOTO and Captain NANGO took their force to NANCHANG, enemy air base. About 15 enemy planes, having been informed of our approach tried to flee in the air only to be fired by our planes, eight of which were downed immediately. A certain number of bombers under command of Major MATSUMOTO suddenly sprang on three heavy bombers and 9 fighters on the ground, and then set seven of them on fire by hell-diving and descending extremely low. Some planes remained on the ground when our bullets were exhausted and on seeing them free from destruction, our bold crews landed and then stepped out of the machines and burned out all the enemy planes there. Such an action has no precedent in history.

Meanwhile machine-gun bullet belts on the enemy planes were captured as booty; and confirmed enemy planes completely destroyed in the field and hangars, oil supply vehicles were also turned up-side-down in a paddy field. Then they establishing external credit on the field, returned safely. The enemy stood aghast without resorting to any actions and only watched our crews' actions. Pursuit planes under command of Captain WATANABE launched an attack on the old air field and gave the equipments a heavy damage. As there were no real planes there except many false ones, they all returned safely.

In the combat in the air of NANCHOW, Captain NANGO, finding 15 planes fleeing away, pursued them one of which was soon clothed by blaze. But the disabled enemy plane, taking an irregular course collided with NANGO's plane on its left wing, when NANGO was attacking another opponent. His plane dissolved in the air in a moment. The death of NANGO is deeply mourned and regretted by the whole nation. (pp.55-59)

(K)

AIR ATTACK ON NANHSIUNG AIR BASE.

ANNIHILATED ENEMY PLANES.

(pp. 59-60)

August 30. Our naval air carrier planes attacked in a dense cloud NANHSIUNG air field with some result. Captain TEJIMA, commander of the unit, was given a "recognition of merit", which was announced by the Naval Information Department, on October 14.

'Recognition of Merit' Given the following 'Recognition of Merit' was received by the Throne:

RECOGNITION OF MERIT

To Naval Airplane Unit, under Command of Captain TEJIMA.

August 30, 1938. Through dense clouds and showers, your unit took offensive in a long way to NANHSIUNG and deprived the air field of its function by blowing up all the equipment. You have bravely fought with enemy fighters in their obstinate counter-attacks and annihilated all of them in forty minutes of combat at last. Your merit is distinguished. Therefore I grant a recognition of merit.

September 6, 1938.

Koshiro OIKAWA, Fleet Commander-in-Chief, China Theatre.

(p.60)

Outline of fight by the certain unit.

August 29, on having received the information that part of enemy fighting airplanes were at NANHSIUNG air field, TEJIMA unit on the following day set out for attacking NANHSIUNG air field in face of dense clouds and showers. The unit was consisted of six deck-landing fighters and of 6 deck-landing bombers. They have successively got to the air of NANHSIUNG. The bombers destroyed hangars by dive-bombing, when about 20 enemy fighters attacked fiercely our unit from altitude of 4,500 metres. Our fighting unit therefore began to make counter-attack against them fiercely and our deck-landing bombers also participated in it after finishing bombing schedule. In this combat, enemy planes showed such strong resistance that the fighting lasted 40 minutes. Eventually, 20 planes (uncertain - 4) were shot down so no plane was challenged in the air of NANHSIUNG. During this combat commander TEJIMA'S machine caught fire and crashed onto enemy's line and died a glorious death. However, the rest of the planes safely returned through unfavorable weather. In this battle our planes invaded so far into the interior of the continent in face of bad weather and then succeeded in extinguishing all of enemy planes that were superior in number. Thus the merit is quite distinguished. (pp. 59-60)



## (L) LONG WAY AIR ATTACK ON KUNMING.

September 28. A 'Recognition of Merit' was given on October 1 to an airplane unit which destroyed some enemy planes in Kunming far from our base.

RECOGNITION OF MERIT  
TO NAVAL AIRPLANE UNIT  
UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN MIHARA (p.50)

September 28, 1938. Covering a long distance, your unit has successively given a fatal blow on KUNMING air field, an important strategic point in the southwestern part in the foe land. You have destroyed military equipments there, along with teams of planes on the ground and half of challengers in the air. Your merit stands conspicuous. Thereby a 'Recognition of Merit' will be forwarded.

October 1, 1938.

Koshiro OIKAWA, Fleet Commander-in-Chief, China Theatre

Note: (Summarized results of battles acquired by our Naval Air Force June-October are denoted on a attached chart at the end of this book). (pp.49-50)

5. YANGTSU RIVER ADVANCING OPERATION  
GLORIOUS IN WARFARE HISTORY

(A) OUTLINE OF THE OPERATION (pp.51-54)

Our YANGTSU River advancing forces set to the work in the middle of November, the year before last, and our war vessels have continued the constant advance even after the fall of NANKING which caused enemy units to stop crossing the river. At last they reached WUHU crushing enemy bases along the river. Last January they made their way so far as TATUNG passing through a river TI-CHIANG on the upper course from WUHA. Meanwhile thinking nothing of enemy bomber Chinese planes from HANKOW and NANCHOW they advanced ceaselessly.

June 10, our Empire informed Powers of commencement of our operation to HANKOW. Our military forces that had been waiting for chance ripened for them, began to display their long cultivated power all of a sudden. The YANGTSU RIVER operation unit keeping pace with army forces in cooperation with naval airplane forces, made their way cutting muddy waves up to ANKING, AN-WEI Province and they occupied it. On the 14th an important point on further upper course of ANKING was captured. Thus they continued this hard work clearing the enemy along the river and all obstacles such as mines, sunken ships, at the price of their blood, exposing themselves to the danger from air, river and land.



This can be done only by our Navy. No one can find in the world warfare history any equal precedent.

After the occupation of ANKING, our military forces captured those towns such as CHIEN-SEAN, BATOCHEN. On July 4 they occupied HUKOW, which eventually revealed that our forces would soon set out for a grand operation to occupy WU-HAN-SAN-CHEN; herein a new leaf has been turned out.

In the YANGTSU River advancing operation, the essence of our perfect cooperative operation between Navy and Army was fully displayed which has no equal in the world warfare history. Our quick advance to Wu-Han area under a complete command in a close combination of air, army and naval forces should be counted as one of the greatest campaigns in history.

Our flotilla forces made their way on the river, constantly fighting enemy on both banks, clearing numerous pieces of mines at the risk of lives while our dauntless Marines dared to land and secure points on the banks and they were followed by our loyal Army forces. Our army units noted for speedy dash started further driving operation; the river advancing forces came after the forces on land cutting off the muddy stream. Thus Army and Navy complemented each other in fierce driving operations. Meanwhile, our air forces continuously helped other forces on land and water crashing enemy planes, bombing enemy strategic positions on banks, which contributed not a small part to the successful command of the river YANGTSZE.

It is the outline of our operation of the YANGTSZE River which aims at the occupation of WU-HAN-SAN-CHEN. During the ten and a half months operation, since the occupation of Nanking in December of last year, up to the occupation of WU-HAN-SAN-CHEN last October, our forces fought such a fight day and night in succession, repeatedly. After they captured ANKING in June and strategic points along the river, the Army and Navy went on keeping close relation at all times. They succeeded in getting near to important points of HANKOW. On October 25, they entered part of HANKOW while the river advancing forces went forward just in front of HANKOW with all their forces on the 26th. They hoisted the naval sun rise flags in impressive sentiment of their success. Thus the immortal historic achievement has been accomplished. Details of naval operations along the YANGTSZE River are as follows: (pp. 51-4)

(B)  
YANGTSZE RIVER COMMAND OPERATION AND ANKING OCCUPATION.

Our flotilla had secured communication route for army and navy, and captured a vast quantity of munition that was found on board of junks on the upper course near WUHU while the flotilla on the other hand got the stream of various kinds of obstacles, fighting with entrenched CHINESE forces. On January 10 they thrust their way through TI-CHANG, 40 kms. up the river from WU HU and ousted all obstacles in the water, near LIU-CHIN-TOU-CHENG succeeding in approaching TATUNG where the enemy had previously moved the mine-setting Headquarters. All the difficulties were thus overcome in the engagement. Following the decisive victory in the Lung-Hai Railroads advance operation along the YANGTSZE River intensified. In June, in cooperation with the air forces, enemy bases and large units on banks were smashed at TA-TUNG, YANG-SHAN-CHI, TIEN-PAN-CHOW, HSIN-KAI-KOW and destruction of mine installation equipment was carried out, repulsing the enemy planes. Our unit got to WANGPAN-HIEN on June 10.

The time was ripe. On June 11, the Commander-in-Chief openly declared our YANGTSZE River command operation to the third powers and a drastic operation commenced. The flotilla which, protecting strong army forces defying bad weather and muddy torrents, arrived at TA-WANG-MIAO and backed up the Army's landings. Top vessels entered the port of ANKING. In the afternoon at 1:30 they occupied a part of the harbor equipment. On the 13th some Marines got ashore and captured the whole area repulsing the enemy in and around the city. This action was perfected through cooperation with army forces. Glorious naval sun rise flags waved amidst cheers.

Thus, the second capital - HANKOW - lost its important advance base - ANKING, by the successive fightings of our YANGTSZE River advancing forces. All their efforts were concentrated in completing the aim of operation eliminating difficulties expected.

(C)  
CAPTURE OF CHIUCHIANG BY RIVER FLOTILLA.

The Naval YANGTSZE operation flotilla that had fully prepared for further advance, started from ANKING on June 23 abreast with certain army forces and continued to advance defying the bad weather and torrents and opening the waterway by sweeping the numerous pieces of mines, under the protection of our air forces against enemy's air raids. War results were steadily acquired by the complete cooperation of army, naval and air forces. On the 4th of July, HU-KOW, a strategic point for defense of HANKOW, leading to the TA-PIEH Mountains and NANCHIANG was at last captured.

Since the capture of HU-KUO, the naval river flotilla, that had been preparing for the next CHUCHIANG offensive, again commenced an operation on July 23 cooperating with army forces. They successfully enabled army units to land at POYANG LAKE-SIDE on the 24th. When dusk was about to descend, our naval units came in sight of CHUCHIANG through the heavy bombardment from enemy artillery and dangerous mines in the muddy waters. On the 25th, the flotilla broke into the front waters of the advance naval unit at CHUCHIANG (Kin-Kiang) at 1 p.m. of the same day, accompanied later on by the succeeding forces with the flagship as a center. A perfect command of the top important waters of CHUCHIANG was thus accomplished which effected an earlier occupation of CHUCHIANG.

In the meantime our top forces went up three miles being met with a fierce volley from the banks of the CHIU-CHIANG and cut off a narrow road through which enemy forces may retreat. Then our special marines got ashore at the upper course of CHIU-CHIANG and had further result.

It was about 8:30 a.m. on the 26th. Our marines occupied the area including the former BRITISH Concession and the west airfield, while army forces took perfect control over the rest of the city. Thereby, direct liaison between army and navy forces had been completed and thus the capture of CHIU-CHIANG was achieved at last.

The mine-sweeping unit exposed itself to danger on the muddy stream being engaged in disposing mines with desperate efforts everyday with an epoch-making record. A certain unit enter into HUKOW through mines and set up the route for our communication, and moreover, some of the vessels cut off the enemy's retreating way. Thus they displayed an attacking spirit to the full extent. Therefore this top unit was granted a "Recognition of Merit" by the Commander-in-Chief of the CHINA Theatre on July 27, which reads as follows:

Recognition of Merit granted to A RIVER FLOTILLA  
(Announced by the Navy Information Dept.  
on August 13, 1938)

As soon as the CHIU-CHIANG operation was launched, in June 1938, the top unit of the YANGTSE River Troops advanced bravely to the consolidated entrenchment of the enemy who had laid many mines everywhere they found appropriate, in narrow channels in preparation for our attack and reinforced fiercely their artillery position for defense. They continued

unyielding effort every day, exposing themselves to obstinate air raids and fierce projectiles and struggling against intense heat, agony and dangers of touching mines in muddy streams during about forty days. They disposed of more than        pieces of mines and opened the waterway, enabling development of the river advancing operation. On July 25 they dashed into CHUCHAN Harbor area, going ahead of others and exterminated stubborn enemy on the river sides, accelerating its occupation. Their merit is distinguished.

I therefore grant hereby a recognition of merit.

July 27, 1938

Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Area  
Squadron - OIKAWA, Koshiro



(d) The naval force on the river successively captured important positions on the banks of the Yangtse River.

Captured Hsingtzu, an important position on the shore of the Payang Lake.

From the first part of August, the naval force on the river, for the purpose of clearing up the enemy on the banks of the river behind the city of Anching, day after day bombed the enemy's remaining positions and defeated troops, and opened the waterway which was blocked up with many sunken vessels, booms, and innumerable mines. The force continued to advance towards the upstream, fighting their way, protecting transport ships, and backing up the landing army forces.

Our marines, dashing into the fort of Hsingtzu through the south gate at 6 a. m. of the 21st of August and in cooperation with the army forces which had entered through the east gate, captured the city completely at 7 p. m.

Meanwhile our boats on the river advanced to the front of Hsingtzu, clearing up the waterway, bombing the enemy's positions, thus oppressing the enemy in order to make the advancement of the attacking forces easy. Matowchen, Wusueh, Tienchia-Chen and Hanpishan were captured.

Our boats on the river which were advancing for Wuhan district faced a strong opposition from the enemy who tried to check our advance by desperate effort, shutting themselves up in forts or artillery positions; especially at Matowchen and Wusueh, they tried to halt our advance, resisting from the forts and positions on the banks.

Our marines which previously captured Kiukiang and then succeeded to land, on the bank of the river in the face of the enemy and advanced along the river, in cooperation with the army forces, with the aid of their boats and air forces, captured Matowchen, the opposite side of Wusueh, at 10.30 a. m. on Sept. 14.

On the other hand, the operations of the advancing boats progressed rapidly, for our Air and Land Forces made a heavy attack upon the enemies which were on the river banks. They made their way through the field of mines, clearing up the obstacles in the water and continued to advance straightforward.

Another group of marines, which early in the morning of the 16th had dared to land on the downstream of Wusueh in the face of the enemy, in cooperation with ships and small craft on the river and naval air forces, succeeded to capture Wusueh at 11.10 a. m. of the 17th of that month.

HAIJ's marine force, which had captured Wusueh, was standing face to face with an enemy force whose number was fifteen times as large, and in the north of Wusueh and its western mountain area with strong forts, a fierce fighting was held day after day these several days.

Thanks to the timely attacks of our naval air forces and the shelling of our ships, the enemy was on tiptoe for flight; HAIJ's force attacked them heavily, capturing finally a part of Tienchiachen fortress as well as its advanced position, Hsiangshan fort at 3.30 a. m. September 29.

Captured Hanpishan fortress, which is situated on the bank of the river opposite to Tienchia-chen.

Our marines, which had captured Tienchia-chen, in cooperation with Army Forces in the front north of the Yangtze River, under the protection of the ships on the river advancing to open the waterway, and that of naval and military air forces, captured Hanpishan at 9.10 a. m. October 14, and hoisted high an ensign on the fortress. This fortress, situated on the opposite side of Tienchia-chen.

(a) Water and Land Forces, both advancing together, approached the enemy of Wuhan San-chen. In this way, military operations to sail up the Yangtze River made a rapid progress; our marines which had captured Hanpishan on the previous day made capture of Maanshan (4 kilometres west from Hanpishan) after fierce fighting the 5th of that month. Under the protection of naval air forces and the ships on the river, they, in cooperation with Army Forces, attacked vigorously the enemies in the mountain area occupying the northwestern side of the river, advancing to the line of Hsukia-Wan Hsukia-Wan in the evening. Maintaining a close connection with navy air forces and army forces, the marines continued their speedy advancement and by the evening of the 6th of the same month, captured the high land of Maochulin, eight kilometres upstream of Hanpishan.

On the other hand, the ships of the river, in concert with the marines which had captured Maochulin, went up the river. Our military operation on the river progressed rapidly, and on the eighth of October Chichun was occupied, which occupation was followed by an unhampered advance. In spite of the enemy's severe firing from the banks of the river, they cleared obstacles in the water and succeeded to open the Chichun water course which was in the upstream of Chichun by the evening. The remarkable march of the force on that day recorded 15 nautical miles.

On the same day they completed the sweeping of the enemy from the city of Chichun. After the occupation of the inside and outside of the city had been completed, the marines captured Houshan, the south side of the river, on the tenth.

In this way, our Navy Ensign sailed up the river hourly and approached Wuhan San-Chen, and in the dawn of the 12th of October our marines landed in the face of the enemy on a place upstream and opposite Chichun. On the same day, that was October 12, our ocean-crossing expeditionary forces destined for South China, made a surprising landing on the bay of Baias.

On the 15th, they made a fierce attack on the enemy of Sisaishan, which was the gateway of Shihhweiyao, climbing a cliff and occupying the summit at 8.30 a. m. of the same day.

On the following day, the 16th, they captured Shihhweiyao in cooperation with army forces and completed mopping up of the city on the 17th.

And then, at 4.10 p. m. of the 19th, Huangshih-Chiang on the bank of the river (72 nautical miles from Hankow) was occupied.

On the 21st, the ships on the river passed Huangchou and advanced along the river. The marines, in the early morning of the following day, the 22nd, in cooperation with army forces, landed in the face of the enemy on the lower stream of Orcheg; and the advance force dashed into Orcheg at noon and captured it. At this time, the extreme front line of the naval force passed the Tuanfeng waterway, arriving at a position which was the gateway of Hankow, and they approached to a position only eleven li from Hankow, towards the evening of the following day, that was the 23rd. Despite the enemy's crossfire of both heavy guns and field guns of Pathwahan and Shanchin batteries and of the positions on the banks of the river, they, breaking the blockade line, advanced to the front of Kotienchen, on the next day, that was the 24th.

#### The Capture of Wuhan-San-Chen.

In this way, the capture of Nanking and the last day of Wuhan San-Chen arrived at last before the lapse of one year.

On the 25th of October at 4.30 p. m. our Army and Navy, maintaining a close cooperation, dashed into a corner of Hankow. By 5 p. m. of the following day, the 26th, the whole naval force upstreamed the river arrived one after another at last, at the fore part of Hankow.

At 6 p. m. of the same day, all naval officers and men of the ships and crafts faced toward East and made obeisance to the Imperial Palace, and then at the call of Commander Kondo, gave three cheers "Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor."

After that a part of the forces began to advance toward the upper reaches of the river, while the marines landed on Hankow, with a brilliant navy ensign flying. All of them took their guarding positions by the evening of the day. On the 27th, army and navy in cooperation with each other swept the remaining enemy and completed the capture of Wuhan San-Chen.

As mentioned above, Wuhan San-Chen was occupied by the combined force of army and navy, which had advanced mainly through the Yangtze River. Thus a great historical event has been completed, and His Majesty the Emperor, graciously summoned Chief of the General Staff, Acting Chief of the Naval General Staff, and also Vice Chief of Naval General Staff, to the Imperial Palace and gave the gracious words as follows:

#### Gracious Words of Emperor

"Our Army and Navy Forces, in cooperation with each other closely, surmounting many difficulties on their long fighting journey, succeeding to defeat the numberless enemy at last, have achieved our object to capture Wuhan San-Chen. We are deeply satisfied with this glorious success. Convey our words to your officers and men".

(g) After the capture of Wuhan San-Chen; captured Yuehyang.

After the capture of Wuhan San-Chen, our ships and crafts, advancing upward the river, continuing their action, as mentioned above, passing the field of mines on the 7th of November pushed their advance unit as far as the downstream of Chihpi, 90 nautical miles from Hankow. The advance force, passing the mine barrage of Leikushan and penetrating into Yuehyang, captured. Thus clearing and opening of the waterway between Hankow and Yuehyang covering 130 nautical miles was completed. On the 15th and the 16th they continued their running engagement and captured two enemy's gunboats, Chingche (550 tons) and Minsheng.

(h) The meaning of the fall of Wuhan.

The capture of Wuhan San-Chen was a great achievement completed by navy on the river, army on land and air force which formed a consistent whole. However, we can not overlook a profound effect of the fall of Canton on the 21st of October, the base of Anti-Japanese operation in South China.

As Wuhan San-Chen are the most important positions on the river of Yantze, being the starting points of Peipin-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways, the loss of them would be a fatal blow to Chiang Kai-Shek's government not only militarily but also politically and economically. It would reduce, as a consequence, Chiang Kai-Shek's administration to a mere local political power and his anti-Japanese army so much bandits.

The brilliant military achievement in the Yantze River area whose climax was the capture of Wuhan San-Chen marked an epoch in China Incident, for it had been a fighting on one side, while a construction on the other hand.

No. VI. A new development of military operation  
in South China.

(a). The meaning of the capture of Canton.

China, assuming anti-Japanese policy, after five months from the beginning of the Incident, was captured the capital city Nanking. And many important cities, ports, and vast territory were occupied. In addition to this, the fate of Wuhan San-Chen, the political, economic and military center of China, was hanging by a thread. In spite of these facts, Chiang-Kai-Shek's administration is crying in vain a long term fighting.

It is due to the facts that China is a peculiar existence as a nation and that our enemy in this incident is not China alone, but also Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union behind her.

Foolish China is trying to hinder our military movements which aim to establish eternal peace in East Asia, acting as the tool of those nations whose object is to colonise her land.

She is quite indifferent to sacrifice of lives and properties of her own people and to devastation of her land in exchange for cannon-balls discharging upon our force.



This is the true state of China Incident. If China, without any munition industries worthy of mention, wants to continue to fight against Japan, one of the greatest powers in the world, it would be quite natural for her to depend upon third powers for munition supplies. In other words, the key which can make Chiang Kai-Shek's administration to continue or to stop fighting is in the hand of the third powers behind Chiang Kai-Shek.

From the beginning of the present Incident, the following routes are existed, through which comes reinforcement in order to vitalize Chinese force fighting against Japan. "So called northwest route" starts from Lanchow in Kansu Province, connecting itself with Lung-Hi and Peiping-Hankow railways. "Southwest route" is used by Great Britain, starting from Hong Kong, Canton-KowKong and Canton-Hankow railways and various motor roads are included in it. The third route from Haikong of French Indo-China reaches the hinterlands of Kwangsei and Yunnan, to Hanoi and via Ho-Lung line starting from Haichong, French Indo-China, via Hanoi, Ho-Lung and Ping-Tsich railroads and motor roads. The fourth one starts from Amoy of Portuguese lease via Hong Kong and Canton. The fifth one runs from Burma to Yunnan Province. Goods come through Hong Kong, which might be said the general staff headquarters of Anti-Japanese activities amount to 80% of the whole supplies from the countries supporting Chiang Kai-Shek.

The Imperial Japanese Navy has long been engaging in so called peacetime blockade extending over 2,250 nautical miles along the coast of China, while our naval air force is continuing its activity incessantly for the purpose of bombing and cutting off the above mentioned supply routes. But third powers, presuming upon the fact that we do not intercept their ships, because we are engaging in peacetime blockade, do not merely change their unfriendly attitude towards us, but are increasing supply of munitions and ammunitions to China in order to encourage her long term antagonism to Japan, thus disturbing the peace of the Orient. This is the real state of affairs in Asia.

Since Lung-Hi and Peiping-Hankow railroads had been cut off, making it impossible to use the supply route from the Soviet Union via northwest part of China, the interception of the southwest route becomes very urgent with the Imperial Army in China.

Under the circumstances, our long expected military operations in South China was commenced. And the city of Canton, the most important base of Chinese military operations against Japan, was captured after about ten days fighting from the landing of the Imperial Army on Baitas bay. This is nothing but an expression of our whole nation's firm determination, but it makes us full of deep emotion to think over the fact that the Imperial force have gone across the ocean as far as the end of South China, enhancing our military prestige by hoisting up the Sun Flag high on the fortress of Canton. This is a natural result brought about by the unfriendly attitude of third powers.

(b) Capture of Canton and spectacular concerted operations of Army and Navy.

At dawn of October 12 of last year, under the protection of our fleet under Vice-Admiral Katoichi SUKUMATA, transport group consisted of more than 150 ships full of our highly trained army force was suddenly loomed up out of the morning fog in the quiet Baitas Bay. The fleet neutralized perfectly the air and the sea around the prospective landing spot to protect the surprise landing of the army force. It was the first step of the brilliant achievement of the historical amphibious operations.

On the following day, the 13th, our land combat unit landed on the north coast of Ya-Ling Bay (west part of Baitas Bay) and on Lai-Ya-Shan battery (south beach of Ya-Ling Bay) capturing it after sweeping the enemy there. Since then, until October 18, South China escort ship unit continued to assist the landing of army forces, guarding the anchorage, and carrying on sweeping mines from the Ya-Ling Bay and others.

On October 21, the army's operation showed a surprising progress and at last, at 3.30 p. m. on that day, a high speed tank unit of the force entered the city of Canton, and the very night of the day, our force captured completely the city of Canton.

During this operation, our South China naval air force rendered a great service to the lightning stroke war helping always army operations with all its power, bombing enemy forces and military establishments, blowing up Canton-HongKong, Anner-Hankow railroads, freight cars, trains, etc., and joining in the occupation campaign of Kwang-tung with all its power. Their activities and the glorious achievement of this military operation should be specially mentioned in our history.

October 24, His Majesty the Generalissimo summoned Chief of the General Staff, Acting Chief of the Naval General Staff and Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff to the Palace, and honored them with a gracious Imperial words. (This is announced by Army and Navy Departments at the Imperial Headquarters)

The Emperor's Words.

"In the execution of the recent military operation in South China, our Army and Navy forces, with close cooperation, careful preparation and courageous action, captured promptly the area around Kwang-tung, contributing much to the betterment of the war situation. We are deeply satisfied with this achievement; so convey these words to our officers and men."

(c) Operations along the Pearl River.

After the fall of Canton City, our Army and Navy, maintaining a close cooperation, each other destroyed many important enemy positions hot-beds of anti-Japanese activities and cut off the important supply routes used for an antagonistic purpose against Japan, thus their military achievement being increased. On the following day of the fall of Canton, or October 22,

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the naval ships and small craft entered into the mouth of the Pearl River, escorting military transport group. Our army forces, protected by ships and small crafts and naval air force, landed on Waching-tou in the face of enemy, sweeping enemy there, advancing to the other side of Huen fortress. At the same time, naval ships and small crafts and naval air force blasted Huen and Chuangpi-Chiao fortress, and on the 23rd, the land combat unit landed in the section below the battery of Ya-Niang-Haich Island in the face of enemy and at 8 p. m. captured Huen fortress which was said to be impregnable, hoisting up the brilliant naval ensign on the fortress. On the same day, the ships and small craft began to advance, sweeping the mine field in the mouth of the Pearl River, keeping in check the enemy on the banks of the river, leading military boats to the upstream of the Pearl River. Thus the Pearl River operation was opened.

The naval force on the Pearl River which was advancing upward reached Hai-Hsin-Sha, almost the middle of Kuang-tung and Huen, by the evening of the following day, the 24th, sweeping the mine field and opening the waterway. Our marines, on the 25th, under the guard of the naval air force, cooperated with the naval force on the river in the military operation to capture the fortress of Lien-Hua, and after that had a severe fighting with an enemy company shutting themselves up in Chih-Tang-To and captured it. Thus on October 26, the naval force on the river advanced to San-Shui, west of Canton City, keeping in check the enemy on the banks of the river, sweeping mines, capturing the guard-box of mines. On the other hand, a part of the naval ships and craft arrived at San-Shui on the 25th and on the 29th at last advanced to the front part of Canton city, travelling 45 nautical miles. They were met with army force shouting joy, and their naval ensign flying on the river. This was just on the 18th day after the landing of the Imperial force on the Baita Bay.

In these days, there were many mines and a number of torpedo boats hoisting the Union Jack, in the front of our naval force on the river, and many defeated troops on the Delta zone of the Pearl river, however, our naval force on the river, land combat units, the naval air force, and army forces were executing their duties under a well regulated control surmounting all difficulties, maintaining an admirable cooperation between Army and Navy. Thereafter, the naval force was engaging in the clearing campaign of the defeated troops, opening the waterway extending all over the naval operations area, and disposing of many mines, but on November 24, they, with the aid of the naval air force and land combat units, completed the sweeping of the enemy from the area of Bill Passage.



VII. The aspect of war after the fall of Canton City and WUHAN-SAN-CHEN.

The Imperial Military operation after the fall of Nanking was to capture the WUHAN-SAN-CHEN. Owing to the fact that in this operation the YANGTZE River was the most important route for our advancement and munition supply, the naval force could join in the warfare in the interior of the Continent, achieving an epoch-making success in cooperation with the Army. In this way, our command of the sea was extended through the YANGTZE River far into the continent, gaining the command of the river, covering seven hundred odd nautical miles from the mouth of the river to Yueh-cho. This was a great contribution, of no less value than that of the air power, to the furtherance of the military operations.

It is needless to say that in modern warfare the victory would be on the side which had maintained the closest cooperation among Navy, Army and Air forces. Therefore, it would be clear that the Chinese Army, deprived of its Navy and Air forces soon after the beginning of the Incident, was no match for our Imperial forces. Before the capture of Hankow, our amphibious expeditionary operation against South China was skillfully carried out, resulting in the swift occupation of Canton City in about ten days. It may be said that our Imperial Navy's command of sea and air has brought about this remarkable result. The Incident entered upon a new phase. And now we are going to greet the new year of the establishment of new order in East Asia, reflecting upon the past one and a half year of our holy war. However, the Imperial forces will never lay down arms till CHIANG KAI-SHIK's administration and anti-Japanese military force are destroyed. Under the circumstances, the Japanese people must make utmost efforts to accomplish our great mission, establish a new order in East Asia.

As the present complicated international situation regarding Japan, does not warrant optimism, we have to surmount many difficulties on the way to our end of the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Aggrandizement of our Navy and Army and constructive work cannot be considered separately, for they have to be carried out side by side. Especially, it must be recognized that the maintenance of the command of West Pacific Ocean is a fundamental condition for the establishment of a new order in East Asia which is the main object of our holy war, and that we cannot neglect to enlarge the strength of our Navy autonomously.



VIII. Domestic and foreign important matters concerning the Incident

The following statement was issued concerning a new political power in our occupied area which was established after the present China Incident and our government attitude toward China concerning various subjects.

(a) The establishment of a new government of the Republic of China.

For a long time they have hoped to establish a new administration in North China. On Nov. 22nd of the year before last, MENG-CHIANG (Mongolia and Sinkiang) federation committee at CHANG-CHI-KOU for the first time and on Dec. 5th of the following year SHANGHAI DA-TAO Municipal government at Pu-Tung were set up, and taking advantage of the capture of Nanking on Dec. 4th, the Provisional Government of the Republic of China was established, holding the celebration of its establishment in the building of CPU-JENG-TANG in Peiping, enjoying the trust of the whole Chinese nation amounting to 500,000,000. The new government soon issued a statement in regard to its policy home and abroad, thus taking the first historical step towards the establishment of a new China. After that on January 30th of last year, CHI-TUNG anti-communist autonomous government joined to the Provisional government of the Republic of China, and on March 28th the Restoration Government of the Republic of China was formed at Nanking, which was followed by the celebration of the foundation of the united committee of Governments of the Republic of China on Sept. 22nd. Thus, what with the occupation of WUFAN SAN-CHEN, what with the fact that CHIANG's administration was reduced to a local Government, and the commencement of our construction work of new order in East Asia, this new Chinese political power is making a rapid progress.

(b) A joint consolation service for the dead soldiers of Navy and Army in Nanking.

An Army and Navy joint consolation service for the dead soldiers who had died for the development and consolidation of East Asia, becoming the foundation of it, rendering meritorious service, was held solemnly at Nanking air-field on Dec. 18th of the year before last. Army and Navy forces gathered, and lined up in solemn silence and a grandeur bugle note of "Pillar of Country"--(Kunino Shizune) was sounded. This sad but grand service was ended with the offering of branches of the Sacred tree to the departed.

(c) Statement of the Imperial Government. (Issued on Jan. 16, 1938.)

"The Imperial Government, after the capture of NANKING, has waited till today in order to give the last chance to the National Government of CHINA to reconsider.

However, the National Government does not understand the true intention of our country, waging a useless anti-Japanese war at the expense of the Chinese people, and paying no regard for the establishment of Oriental peace. Under the circumstances henceforward, the Imperial Government will have nothing to do with the Chinese National Government. We expect that a new friendly government should be organized, with which we could cooperate in order to establish a new CHINA. Of course, the Japanese Empire will never change its policy to respect the territory and sovereignty of CHINA as well as the interests of other countries in China. Now the responsibility of Japan for the restoration of peace in East Asia has become very heavy. It is an earnest desire of the Cabinet that our people should exert more than ever to carry out this grave duty.

(d) An Imperial rescript was granted on the first anniversary of the China Incident.

P.M. the Emperor, on July seventh, the first anniversary of the CHINA Incident, graciously summoned Premier Konoye to the Palace and honored him with a gracious message. Mr. Konoye, the Premier, was overwhelmed with profound gratitude at the knowledge of His Majesty's vast and far reaching wishes. The Premier, published a Cabinet official instruction in the Official Gazette the very day to make His Majesty's wishes known to the public at large.

Soon after that His Majesty and Generalissimo summoned War Minister Itagaki, and Navy Minister Yonai to the Palace and honored them with a gracious message for Army and Navy officers and men. The two ministers presented a reply to the Throne and retired from the Imperial presence. They conveyed His Majesty's gracious wishes to Officers and men in the front lines.

#### The Imperial Message

"It has past one year since the outbreak of the present Incident, during which time our brave officers and men have increased their military achievement, fighting courageously, while our loyal subjects have strengthened the defense behind the gun, acting in concert. We approve it very deeply.

We think that if we do not lay the axe to the root of evil of long standing now, the stability of the East Asia cannot

be hoped forever. To strengthen the cooperation between JAPAN and CHINA and to materialize co-prosperity of the two nations would be a great contribution to the establishment of the world peace. We expect that both government and people will do their own duty overcoming hardships, enduring difficulties, concentrating the whole strength on this object, and thus making it possible to realize our cherished aim as soon as possible."

A Cabinet Notice Issued

"Today, on the first anniversary of the CHINA Incident, the Emperor granted a gracious message to us. We were overwhelmed with profound gratitude at the thought of H.M. the Emperor's vast and far-reaching wishes. We think that to destroy the anti-Japanese and pro-communistic government and to strengthen the existing cooperation between JAPAN and CHINA are conducive to the stability of East Asia as well as the whole peace.

The future of the Incident is still far away and at this time I earnestly hope that the Government and the people will try to comply to His Majesty's wishes, becoming one body with iron-will and endurance, concentrating all National powers upon the execution of our object in this Incident with a patriotic sentiment."

July 7, 1937  
Prime Minister  
Prince Fumimaro Konoe

The Imperial Message

"We will tell to our beloved Military and Naval men. Although it was very unfortunate, our country opened hostilities against a neighboring state last year. Our military and naval men have enhanced the prestige of the country to the world, elaborating stratagems, engaging in attacking and defending, and thus they have justified our trust in them. We appreciate your loyalty and bravery and mourn over the disabled and the dead soldiers who were the victims of epidemic diseases and enemy's arms. We are afraid that the end of the Incident is a long way off and the achievement of our object of the despatch of an army is solely dependent upon whether our brave soldiers will fulfill their duty or not. Therefore, you military and naval men shall bear our wishes in mind, judging the situation of the world, plucking up courage, discharging your duty as our trusted retainers."

The Reply to the Throne by Army and Navy

"Upon the receipt of the gracious Imperial message, your humble subjects are filled with profound gratitude. In obedience to your Imperial decree, Army and Navy, in cooperation



with each other will endeavor to settle the present Incident with all our might and main. Thus we expect to comply with His Majesty and Emperor's wishes."

July, 7, 1938

Navy Minister Mitsumasa YONAI  
War Minister Seishiro ITAGAKI

(c) The accident of the "Monocasy" an American battleship on the Yangtze River.

Concerning the accident of "Monocasy," an American warship, anchored at Kin-Kiang on the 27th of August last year, the chief of Naval information department of the Imperial headquarters disclosed the true state on the 3rd of September of last year as follows, pointing out the groundlessness of the report from Hongkong. A telegram from Hongkong dated August 27th reported that a Japanese sea-clearing party had engaged in the destruction of mines near to an American warship "Monocasy" on the Yangtze River, using such language as to give an impression that our sea-clearing party did it on purpose, but the true state was as follows. An English warship "Cock-raifer" was anchoring at the pier of Kiu-Kiang, and an American warship "Monocasy" was at 200 metres up stream of the former, when our sea-clearing party discovered about 20 floating mines at 500 metres down stream from the English warship, and before the blasting of them the commander of the sea-clearing party sent his adjutant to America and Britain warships, asking to stay one nautical mile upward during the execution of destruction in order to avoid the danger, but the commander of the British warship replied that he had already cleared up by himself 300 metres around his warship and as the ship was 200 metres off, there would be no danger while the commander of American ship said that as his ship was situated 700 metres apart from the scene, no danger would be involved, and they refused to remove. To them our adjutant said that it was not necessary for us to insist on their removal, however, when you recognized the danger, it would be very desirable to remove and anchor a mile upwards. This interview was carried out in a very friendly atmosphere and what had been mentioned above was well known to the American and British Navies. And after this negotiation, our sea-clearing party began to sweep from upstream to downstream of British and American warships, but then about 200 metres off from them (where the British boat had already cleared up by herself) one mine happened to be discovered, which was left where it was on account of its floating close to the British ship, continuing to the work to clear the sea, blasting the above mentioned 20 floating mines. While we were doing so, working party was sent from the British ship which eventually destroyed the mine. This is the true state of affairs and there was no ill feeling among Japanese, British and U.S.A. Navies. In spite of this, there was prevailing such a malicious rumor as mentioned above.



As the report was despatched from Hongkong, it can safely be said to be a propaganda which was intended to hurt the friendly relation between JAPAN and the third powers. It is a fine illustration of the utilization of foreign news agencies for propaganda on the part of China.

(f) The accident of CHANG-SHA.

Concerning the British gunboat "Sand-piper" accident, which was at anchor in CHANG-SHA on Oct. 24 of last year, the Navy Information Department of the Imperial headquarters disclosed on the 28th of the same month as follows:

The result of investigation of the CHANG-SHA accident which occurred on Oct. 24th is as follows: As the naval air force received the report that the enemies on the battle line of Wuhan area were falling back one after another by overland routes as well as by waterways. In the early morning of Oct. 24th they started in chase of the enemy and at 9 a.m. (local time) six bombers discovered two large groups of junks on the River east of CHANG-SHA, one of them advancing toward south and north at a distance of 600 metres from the other and the commander of the air-force resolved to attack them, thinking that no such large formations of junks as there were seen in this area, so it might be of enemy's. But, as he found merchant ships with a mark similar to the Union-Jack near to the group of junks in the south, our air-force, avoiding to inflict a damage on the merchant ships, decided to attack the larger group in the North, entering into the bomb launching point, when three small-sized steamboats were found (about the same size of a large junk), which boats had no signs which showed they were of third powers. But our naval force avoided them and bombed junks and the right side of the River, assuming a cautious attitude. Spotting was exact and covered the targets well. After this, the British Chinese fleet filed a protest to Japan saying that the British gun-boat "Sandpiper" (displaces 180 tons) which was at anchor in CHANG-SHA at that time was made a target of the Japanese air force sustaining some damage on the upper construction of it. This might be caused by fragments of shells which had been discharged against junks.

(g) The Imperial Government's statement issued after the captures of Canton City and Wuhan SAN-CHEN.

On the 3rd of November, the Imperial Government issued the following statement to show Japan's policy and determination to the world.

The Government's Statement

"Now the Imperial Army and Navy captured Canton City and Wuhan SAN-CHEN, holding the most important part of CHINA under our control by His Majesty's august virtues. And now the

National Government of CHINA has reduced to a mere local administration. But, as long as they maintain Anti-Japanese and pro-communism policy, Japan will never lay down arms and will destroy them. The wish of this country is to establish a new order which will be conducive to the permanent peace of East Asia. It is the ultimate object of the present Incident. The main object of the new order is that Japan, Manchukuo and CHINA, in concert with one another and the fields of politics, economics and cultures will establish a close relation of mutual assistance, and in short, in the East Asia is to thus establish an international justice in East Asia, forming a joint anti-communism front, creating a new culture and an economic union. So doing, we can be able to stabilize East Asia and finally to contribute to the advancement of the welfare of the world.

Japan does demand nothing to China but to participate in the building work of a new order in East Asia. We earnestly hope that the Chinese people will understand our true intention and cooperate with us. Of course we will be very glad to have the national government as our participant, providing that they will abandon their former policy, changing the personnel of the government officials to make themselves renew. We believe that other nations also will recognize our true intention and adjust themselves to the new situation in East Asia. We will specially appreciate the friendship of our friendly powers. The establishment of a new order in East Asia comes from the spirit of the founders of our country and is the honorable duty of the Japanese. The Empire will carry out every reform in domestic matters and try to accomplish this object surmounting all difficulties, increasing our national power.

Here the Government states the immovable policy and determination of the Empire.

Date	Important Events Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Places Destroyed
18 Dec '37	Air Force attacked military transportation facilities in South China	A Riot occurred in Tsangtao		
19 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation facilities in North and South China		Winchin Air Field	
20 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation facilities in Central China	"Joken" is occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Kowloon Air Field, Sinning Railway	
21 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation establishment in Central China and attacked Lanchow		Lanchow Canton Kowloon Railway Sinning Railway	14
22 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military establishments in North and South China	Hsuhsien is	Nanchang and Chowkin-kow Air Fields	30
23 Dec '37	Air Force attacked military transportation facilities in South China	The Army crosses the Yellow River	Canton Kowloon Railway, Canton-Samoline Railway, Canton-Hankow Railway	
24 Dec '37	Air Force attacked military transportation facilities in South China, Supreme Headquarters, Navy Panay Incident Section published the progress of the Panay Incident	Japan made a formal answer concerning the	Canton-Kowloon Railway	
25 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation establishment in Central North and South China	Hangchow is occupied	Chukih-Pi-Tov, Hsiang Yanoo Air Fields, Haichan on Canton-Hankow Railway	7

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Bombers Employed
26 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation establishment in South and North China. The Commander-in-Chief of China Area Fleet proclaimed the prohibition of navigation in the area of Tsingtao also.	Tainan is occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Szechow-fu, Hainan RR Line, Yenchow	
27 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in Central South and North China		Anking, Hofu, Pangfou Air Fields Szechow, Ishui, Ichow, Hanchow	
28 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in South and North China		Yenchow	
29 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in South and North China		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway	
30 Dec '37	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in South and North China		Szechow, Haichow, Ichow, Yenchow, Loyang Air Fields, Canton-Hankow Railway	4
31 Dec '37	Air Force attacked military establishments in South and North China		Canton-Kowloon Railway	
1 Jan '38	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in South and North China	Feicheng is occupied A hand Grenade was thrown at some Japanese Soldiers in Shanghai - four Japanese soldiers were wounded.	Canton-Kowloon Railway, Canton-Hankow Railway, Pai Yung Air Field, Intl. Settlement	



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Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Landing Planes
2 Jan '38	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in Central South and North China		Nanchang, Anking, Tsingta Air Fields, Canton-Kowloon Railway and Canton-Hankow Railway	2
3 Jan '38	Air Force attacked military transportation establishments in South and North China		Sichow-City Lunghai Railway	
4 Jan '38	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in Central North and South China	Chufon and Yenchow were occupied	Hankow Air Field and Canton-Hankow Railway	21
5 Jan '38	Air Force attacked military transportation establishments in South and North China	Hanshan is occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway	
6 Jan '38	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in South and North China		Hankow, Nanching Air-Fields, Canton Hankow Railway	14
7 Jan '38	Air Force make large scale surprise attack on Nanchang, inflicting great damage			18
8 Jan '38	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in South China		Canton-Hankow Railway, Nanning Air-Field	4
9 Jan '38	Air Force bombed military transportation establishments in Central and South China	Changlo occupied	Nanchang, Nanning Air-Fields and Canton-Hankow Railway	7
10 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central, North and South China. Marine units land at Tsingto and occupy the city.	Occupied Ching-Chow	Shantung Railway, Yusan, Nanchang, and Chuchow Air-Fields	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Bombs
11 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central South and North China. Marines secure Tsangkow Air-Field.	Huai Hsie Occupied	Hankow Air-Field Haichow	10
12 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and North China. Clearing operations of Tsingto Harbour was finished.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Nanchang Air-Field	
13 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway	
14 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.	Occupied Kaomi	Canton-Hankow Railway	
15 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Nanchang, Hsiaokan Air-Fields	
16 Jan '38	Air Force attacked military transportation establishments in South China and Canton-Hankow Railway.	The Japanese Government issues an important statement that Japan will not negotiate with the Chinese National Government.	Canton-Hankow Railway	
17 Jan '38	Air Force attacked military transportation establishments in South China.	Hohsien is occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway	
18 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China		Canton-Hankow Railway	

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Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Bombs Placed Destroyed
19 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South and North China. Finding some Junks attempted to steal a passage into Yulin Port Hainan Island, the units engaging in the blockade of the Island sent a raiding party, which received a barrage from the shore. We opened fire, giving them a great blow.		Haichow, Chinsha	
20 Jan '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South and North China		Siichow-Fu Chinsha	
21 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South and North China.		Siichow-Fu, Canton-Hankow Railway	
22 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South and North China.		Chuchow, Canton-Hankow Railway	
23 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South and North China.		Siichow-Fu Tang-San	
24 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and North China.		Tchang, Mingpo, Chuchow, Faiyung Air Fields, Haichow	16
25 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation Establishments in South China.		Amoy and Tienho Air-Fields	
26 Jan '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Nanking, Chuchow Air-Fields, Canton-Hankow Railway	3

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Air-Planes Destroyed
27 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Hankow, Nanchang, Chuchow Air-Fields	15
28 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway	
29 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military establishments in North China.		Haichow Air-Field	
30 Jan '38	Air Force bombs military establishments in South China		Canton-Whampoo	
31 Jan '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South China.		Samshui, Chinsha	

The Number of the Chinese Air-Planes Destroyed  
by the Japanese Navy from the Beginning of the  
Chinese Incident

	<u>Ascertained</u>	<u>Not Ascertained</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shot Down	268	23	291
Blown up on Ground	363	38	401
Total	631	61	692

Loss sustained by us from the beginning of the Chinese Incident  
(Investigation dated 31st Jan. ) 65

1 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in Central China.	Yusan Air-Field, Ningpa
2 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South China	Amoy Island



Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Bombs Dropped
3 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments and enemy positions in South China. Marines land on Chichu and occupy completely.		Canton, Amoy Island, Canton-Hankow Railway	
4 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton, Li-shui, Swatow, Canton-Hankow Railway	
5 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton, Canton-Hankow Railway	
6 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military establishments in Central China.		Lishui-Hsien Air-Field	
7 Feb '38	No attacks carried out.			
8 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Kankow, Lishui-Hsien Tchang Air-Fields Canton-Samshin Railway	7
9 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Siantanghsien Anking Manchang Changsha Air-Fields Canton-Kowloon Railway	7
10 Feb '38	No Attack carried out			
11 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central China.		Wuchang	
12 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Chinsha, Vicinity of Kiukiang	
13 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Kwang-Chi Railway	

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Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important places Raided by the Navy Air Force	Number of Bombs Dropped
14 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South China.		Yingte, Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway	
15 Feb '38	No attack carried out.			
16 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in Central and South China		Canton-Hankow Railway Canton-Kowloon Railway Canton-Samshin Railway	
17 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in the Central and South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton Kowloon Railway, Tienho Air-Field	
18 Feb '38	Air Force deliver fierce attack against military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway Chungching, Hanchow, Hengyang, Yusan Air-Fields	25
19 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Kowloon Railway	
20 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Kowloon Railway	
21 Feb '38	Air Force carry out fierce attack on military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Tienho, Tchang Chian Paoyin Hengyang Air-Fields	2
22 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Sinning Railway, Humon Air-Field	
23 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South	Formosa was air-raided by enemy planes.	Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway Kiam Air-Field.	6

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
24 Feb '38	Air Force attacks military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Amoy, Nanyung, Fu-Chow, Lishui, Yusan, Changchow, Chin-Chow, Lishin Air-Fields.	1
25 Feb '38	Air Force deliver fierce attack against military transportation establishments in Central and South China.	Chinhsing Winchin, Chienning is occupied	Nanchang, Lishin Air-Fields.	42
26 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Canton-Kowloon Railway, Canton-Sinning R.R., Hankow Railway, Tienho Paiyin, Fuman, Changchow, Namchan, Chin-Chow, Wen-Chow Air-Fields.	
27 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Tienho, Shaokwan Chu-Chow, Yusan Air-Fields	1
28 Feb '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Tienho, Tsungfa, Siaubanghsien Air-Fields	

The Number of the Chinese Air-Planes Destroyed by the Japanese Navy from the Beginning of the Incident until the end of February.

	<u>Confirmed</u>	<u>Unconfirmed</u>	<u>Total</u>
Shot Down	339	39	378
Destroyed on Ground	425	45	470
Total	764	84	848
Our Loss from the beginning of the Incident			78

Investigation dated 28th Feb.

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Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Aircraft Destroyed
1 Mar '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway; Tienho, Funnan Air-Fields.	
2 Mar '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.	Kuwo occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway Canton-Sanshin Railway	
3 Mar '38	Air Force attacks military establishments in South China.			
4 Mar '38 )				
5 Mar '38 )	No attacks carried out	Hotsin and Puchow		
6 Mar '38 )		are occupied		
7 Mar '38 )		A Pro-Japanese Chinese Shi Ho Ki was assassinated in Shanghai		
8 Mar '38	Air Force bombs military transportation establishments in South China.		Changchow, Changchow Lunghai Railway	
9 Mar '38	Air Force attacks military transportation installations in South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway	
10 Mar '38	Air Forces bomb military transportation installations in South China.	Occupied Matikou	Chinshu	
11 Mar '38	Air Forces attack military transportation establishments in South China.	Occupied Hsiafenchen, Chuan	Canton-Kowloon Railway	
12 Mar '38	Air Force in cooperation with Army Troops wipe out the enemy in			
13 Mar '38	Air Force bombs military transportation installations in Central, South and North China.		Nanchang Air-Field	



9 March	Air force attack military transportation installations in South China	Canton-Hankow Railway
10 March	Air force bomb military transport installation in South China	Occupied Matikou Chinshao
11 March	Air force attack military transportation establishments in South China	Occupied Hsiagerchen Fangchuan Canton-Kowloon Railway
12 March	Air force in cooperation with army troops wipe out the enemy in	
13 March	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central, North & South China	Nanchang Air Field
14 March	Air force heavily bombed military transportation installations in Central, South and North China	Nanchang, Nanchang, Hankow, Chu-Chow Air Fields, Ichow, Taierschwang, Canton-Kowloon Railway
15 March	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central, South & North China. Jap cannon-boat sank a large Chinese junk full of Chinese regulars in the neighborhood of Tahn	Chian, Liohni Fu-Chow, Heih-sien Air Fields Canton-Hankow Railway. Canton-Kowloon Railway. Nanchang
16 March	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central, South & North China	Hankow, Fu-chow 5 Tsungfa Air Fields. Canton-Hankow Railway. Ichow
17 March	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central, South & North China. Our boats in the Yangtze River made a covering fire for landing of our army in front of the enemy in vicinity of Tungchow	Nanchang, Anking 11 Chian Air Fields. Canton-Hankow Railway

March	Air force bombs military transportation installations in Central, South & North China. Surface units debarked the marines who made a forced landing in front of the enemy Chungmun Island in cooperation with army units	Chungminhsien Chu-Chow Castle occupied	Nanchen Air Fields. Canton-Hankow Railway. Canton-Kowloon Railway. Yingte
9 March	Air force attack military transportation installations in Central, South & North China	Occupied Piaoyang, Ihsing	Canton-Kowloon Railway
0 March	No attacks carried out	Army units in cooperation with Air force try to wipe out the remaining enemy on the north bank of the Yellow River and in Shanhsi	
1 March	No attacks carried out		
2 March	No attacks carried out		
3 March	No attacks carried out		
4 March	No attacks carried out		
5 March	No attacks carried out		
6 March	No attacks carried out		
7 March	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central & South China sinking an enemy gun-boat and forcing a freighter aground in the vicinity of Anking		Hankow, Wuchang Anking Air Fields, Canton-Hankow Railway 5
3 March	Air force attack military transportation installation in South China	Chunghua, Minkuo Provisional Government (a new political regime in Central China is established in Nanking.)	Nanking Air Field. Canton-Hankow Railway
2 March	Air force attack military transportation installations in South China		Canton-Hankow Railway
0 March	Air force bombs military transportation installations in South China		Humen, Chengchow Canton-Hankow Railway
1 March	Air force attack military transportation installations in South China		Pakiangkow, Canton-Hankow Railway

1 April	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central, South & North China	Captured Pu-hsien	Chian, Fu-chow Air Fields. Canton Samshui Railway. Canton-Hankow Railway. Sinning Railway
2 April	Air force attack military transportation installations in South China		Canton-Hankow Railway
3 April	Air force attack military transportation installations in South China		Shaokwan Air Field. Chuingshan, Hurnen, Kuchenz
4 April	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central, South & North China		Kushi,hsien chu, Matien, Lishui Air Fields. Canton-Hankow Railway
5 April	No attacks carried out		
6 April	No attacks carried out		
7 April	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central & South China.		Hsingang, Tienho, Paiyung, Ichang, Tsungfa Air fields Amoy Island
8 April	Air force bomb military transportation installations in South & North China		Tsungfa, Tienho 10 Air Fields. Ichow Amoy Island
9 April	Air force attack military transportation installations.		Meih sien Chang-chow Air Fields Canton-Hankow Railway. Haichow
10 April	Air force bomb military transportation installations in Central, South & North China		Canton-Hankow Railway, Changsha, Amoy Island, Paiyang Island

Date	Important Items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number Enemy Places Destroyed
11 April	Air Force bomb military transportation establishments in Central, South and North China.		Tsungta, Meikhsien, Lungyan Airfields, Canton-Hankow Railway	
12 April	Air Force bomb military transportation installations in Central, South and North China and forced a large cargo boat to run aground at Tekking.		Lishui, Ningpo, Nanchang, Hankow, Pin-chow, Chienning, Changchow, Chaochow Airfields.	
13 April	Air force bomb military installations in south and north China.		Chu-Chow, Fu-Chow, Wen-chow, Changchow airfields, Haichow	15
14 April	Air force bomb military transportation establishment in South China		Tienho, Paiyung airfields. Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinsha.	
15 April	Air Force bomb military transportation installation in south and north China	Linhsien occupied.	Nanking airfield, Canton-Hankow railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway.	
16 April	Air force bomb military transportation establishments in South China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway.	
17 April	Air force bomb military transportation installations in central, north and south China.		Hankow, Paiyun, airfields, Canton-Hankow Railway, Ichow, Kwangtung.	
18 April	Air force bomb military transportation installation in central, south and north China.		Hsiaokan, Hankow, Wuchang airfields, Ichow, Canton-Hankow Railway.	
19 April	Air force bomb military transportation installation in south and north China.	Ichow occupied.	Canton-Hankow Railway, Canton-Kowloon Railway.	
20 April	Nothing of special importance.			
21 April	Air force bombed military transportation installations in central and south China.		Mabashanta. Canton-Kowloon Railway	



Date	Important Items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
22 April	Nothing of Special Note			
23 April	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south China and sink large junk at Shitengkiang.		Canton-Hankow Railway.	
24 April	Airforce bombed military transportation installation in south and north China.	Occupied Tancheng	Wenteng, Canton-Hankow Railway.	
25 April	Airforce bomb military establishments in Central China.	Anpei castle occupied.	Chu-chow airfield.	
26 April	Airforce cooperate in military operations in North China.	Occupied Liuchuang, Wuyuchang, Hohsien, Hanshan.		
27 April	Airforce bomb military transportation installation in Central and south China.	Yangcheng is occupied.	Suchow-fu Lung hai Railway Fu-chow airfield.	
28 April	Airforce bombed military transportation installation in Central, South and North China.		Meih sien Lungyen Tsungfa airfields, Suchow-fu, Lung hai Railway.	3
29 April	Airforce make furious attack on transportation installations in South China.		Hankow-Paijun Tsungfa airfields Kanang	51
30 April	Airforce bomb military transportation installation in Central and south China.		Chu-chow, Changling airfields. Kueiteh	

THE NUMBER OF THE CHINESE AIRPLANES DESTROYED  
BY THE JAPANESE NAVY FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE  
INCIDENT UP TO THE FIRST OF MAY

(Airplanes destroyed by night bombings and  
those destroyed in the hangers are not in-  
cluded.)

	CONFIRMED	UNCONFIRMED	TOTAL
Shot down.....	398	50	448
Destroyed on Ground,..	448	52	500
TOTAL	846	102	948

Our loss.....82

Date	Important Items con- cerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
1 May	Airforce bomb military transportation estab- lishments in south and north China.		Canton-Hankow Railway.	
2 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installa- tion in south and north China.		Canton-Hankow Railway, Suchow-fu Lunghai Railway.	
3 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installa- tion in south and north China.		Suchow-fu Wuhu	
4 May	Airforce bomb military trans- portation installation in south and north China		Suchow-fu Lunghai Railway, canton- Hankow Railway.	
5 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installa- tion in south and north China.		Suhsien, Kuchen Mengchang, Kuangtung	
6 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installa- tion in south and north China, and smash group of junks in the vicinity of Yingte	Founing occupied.	Yingte, Tancheng	

Date	Important Items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
7 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installation in south and north China.		Suchow-fu Lung hai Railway. Canton-Hankow Railway.	
8 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installation in south and north China.		Suhsien. Fowning, Suchow-fu Lung hai railway, Canton-Hankow Railway.	
9 May	Airforce bomb military transportation establishments in north China.		Suhsien, Hshinanchen	
10 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China. The Marines in cooperation with the airforce and surface forces make a landing in front of the enemy on the eastern shore of Amoy Island.		Suchos, Amoy Island.	
11 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China. Landing units occupy the City of Amoy and Amoy University.		Tientsin-Pukow Railway Lingyen, Fu-chow, Changting, Chienhing, Fienko, Paiyin airfields.	
12 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China.	Occupied Yung-cheng, Hentsun chi, Linyuchi	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Tienho, Paiyin airfields.	
13 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China. Landing units occupy all of Amoy Island.		Meih sien, Lungyam, Tienho airfields. Suchow.	
14 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and North China	Poshanchan, Tayingchi, Tsaochow	Canton-Hankow Railway Suchow-fu Lung hai Railway Changchow Chaochow Kavyao airfields.	
15 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations south and north China.	Occupied Peih sien, Shehachi Shenkuochuang.	Suchow-fu, Lung hai Railway Tienho, Fu-chow, Chaochow Tangshan airfields.	

Date	Important Items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
16 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China, and a group of junks in the vicinity of Samshui are destroyed.		Meih sien, Lungyen, Chienning, Paiyun airfields. Canton-Kowloon Railway Suchow-fu.	
17 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China.	Occupied Fawang-shan	Canton-Hankow Railway Suchow-fu	
18 May) 19 May)	Airforce cooperate with the Army in occupying Suchow-fu.	The Army makes a general offensive at Suchow-fu. Suhsien occupied. Army units penetrate the stronghold of Suchow. Kuchen occupied.		
20 May	Powerful military force boldly carries out landing on Tunglien Is. and Lien Yunchiang Harbor in front of the enemy under the cover of warships and airplanes.	The formal triumphal entry into Suchow	Tunglien Is. Lienyinchang Harbor.	
21 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China. Landing force completes mopping up remaining enemy in the vicinity of Lien Yunchiang Port.		Chumatien.	
22 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China.		Canton-Kowloon Railway Haichow	
23 May	Airforce cooperated in military operation on Suchow-fu front.	The annihilation of the enemy in Suchow-fu completed.	Chumatien	
24 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in Central and North China.	Langfeng falls. Occupied Chenlikou	Hwaiian, Hwaiyin, Tashahochen, Ssuyang, Yingchow.	
25 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installations in south and north China.	A historical meeting between General Teranchi and General Hata.	Nanung. Siatangh-sien Raobukom airfields. Canton-Hankow Railway. Canton-Sanshi Railway Haichow.	



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Date	Important Items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces.	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
26 May	Airforce bombed military transportation installation in south and north China		Yusan Lishin Ungyam, Wen-chow Nanchen airfields. Canton-Hankow Railway.	4
27 May	Airforce bomb military transportation installation in south and north China.		Canton-Kowloon Railway, Kwangtung.	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
28 May	Air force bombed military transportation installations in Central and South China	Kweiteh is occupied	Chuhsien, Kan-hsien, Nanyung, Kuang-shenz, Ningpo, Nanchenz, Huichou, Canton, Hankow Railway	Airfields
29 May	Air force bombs military transportation installations in South and North China		Canton, Haichow	
30 May	Air force bombed military transportation installations in South China	Hao-Hsien occupied	Fu-chow, Puchenz, Chienning, Lishui, Mushan, Hutai, Ningpo, Chu-chow airfields	
31 May	Air force heavily bombed military transportation installation in Central and South China.	Ningling is occupied; Hsu-chow committee for Maintenance of Public Peace organized.	Hankow, Canton, Hankow Railway, Pail-Yun Airfield	
1 June	Air force bomb military transportation installation in South China. Ships and boats on the river in the vicinities of Yang-Shang-Chi, attack enemy and dispose of mines. Marines defeat enemy which attacked Cheifoo.		Canton-Hankow Railway	
2 June	Air force bomb military transportation installation in South China. Ships and boats attack enemy in the vicinity around Yang-Shang-Chi; continue the sweeping operation.		Nanyung airfield	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
3 June	Airforce bombed military transportation installation in South China. Boats on the river bombed junks near Tai-Tzu-Chi, Ta-Tung. Fleets blasted several large junks in the Yellow Sea.	Che-Hsien and Checheng occupied	Pu-cheng, Chianning, Changting, Lung-yen Air Fields	
4 June	Air force bombed military transportation installations in Central and South China. Boats on the River in cooperation with air groups press enemy around Ta-tung and clear mines. A unit of boats blasts 8 large junks at sea, north of Hainang-Tao	Fengtai occupied	Anking, and Kiu-Kiang Air Fields. Canton-Kowloon railway.	
5 June	Air force bomb military transportation installation in Central and South China.	Shouhsien occupied	Yushan, Lishui Nanyan, Paiyun Airfields. Canton Canton-Kowloon Railway and Canton-Hankow Railway.	12
6 June	Air force bomb military transportation installations in South China.	Chengyang-Kwan falls	Canton	
7 June	Air force bomb military transportation installations in South China.		Canton, Tienho Airfields	
8 June	Air force bomb military transportation installations in South China.		Tienho Airfield. Canton-Hankow Railway.	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
9 June	Air force bomb military transportation installation in South China. Boats on the River with the assistance of air units, heavily attacked positions on both sides of the River.	Shucheng is captured	Paiyun, Shaokwan, Chienwing, Pu-Yueh, Lungyen, Tienho, Changting, Kwangohang Airfields. Canton-Kowloon Railway.	
10 June	Boats on the River in cooperation with air force, heavily bombard the enemy's fortress on both banks of the river near Wangpan.			
11 June	Inform foreign countries of the advance on the River. Advancing units on the Yangtze River in cooperation with advancing army forces press the enemy on both sides of river and move upstream.			
12 June	Air force bomb military transportation installations in South China. Advancing units on the river completed the landing of army forces in front of the enemy east of Anking.		Canton-Hankow Railway. Canton-Kowloon railway. Tsung-Hiu Air field. Fu-cho	
13 June	Air force bomb military transportation installation in South China.	Anking is occupied	Fu-cho, Hui-an, Chien-ling Airfields. Canton-Hankow railway.	
14 June	Air force active in South China bomb enemy's military installations and other airfields.		Canton, Canton-Hankow Railway. Fushow, Hui-an, Chienning Airfields, Kueilin Airfield.	Attacked about 15 planes on the ground



Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
15 June	Air force bomb Hsiang Yang, Hsiayang airfields		Hsiangyang and Hsiyang Airfields Matang-chen.	2 large model planes
16 June	Air force group bomb in South and Central China, at Lungnan (border of Canton Province and Chianghsi-p rovince), an air unit fights with an enemy air unit, shoots down 3 planes. We lose two planes.		Canton, Tienho Airfields, Lungnan Huaiyin, Huaian	3
17 June	Air force air raided Hainan Island and other points.	Chienshan is occupied	Hsin-ning railway, Hai-Kou (Hainan Island)	
18 June	Air forces bomb in Central and South China.		Matowchen. Fuchow. Shao-Kwan. Hai-Kow.	
19 June	Air forces bomb in Central and South China.		Matowchen. Canton-Hankow Railway. Hainan Island.	
20 June	Air forces bomb in Central and South China.		Lungyen, Mei-Hsien, and Lungnan Airfields. Canton-Kwoloon railway.	
21 June	Air forces bomb in Central and South China.		Matow-chen, Chienning, Nan-cheng, Kwangchang, Ting-chang, Wuchou Airfields. Canton-Hankow railway. Canton-Kwoloon railway.	
22 June	Air forces bomb in Central and South China.		Canton, Paiyun Airfields Canton-Hankow railway. Swatow.	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
23 June	Air forces bomb in Central and South China; bomb positions on the bank of Yangtze River and mine-layers. Navy unit upstream leaves Anking and advanced further upstream.		Fuchow on the bank of the Yangtze River. Mawei, Swatow, Canton.	
24 June	Air force bomb military installation etc. in Central and South China.		Cheng-chang on the bank of Yangtze River. Shao-Kwan. Canton-Kwloon Railway. Chiung-chow (Hainan Island) Swatow.	
25 June	Air force bomb positions on the banks of Yangtze River.		Funing on the banks of Yangtze.	
26 June	Navy air force raid Nanchang. Navy marines in cooperation with Army capture Matowchen on the banks of the Yangtze River.	Matowchen is captured.	Nanchang, on banks of Yangtze River. Canton-Kwloon railway. Mei-hsien Chaochow. Hainan Island.	Shot down 19
27 June	Hostile Army collapses the embankment of the Great Canal.		Banks of Yangtze River.	
28 June	Beat back the enemy's bombing planes from the sky over Anking. Bomb airfield of Nanchang.		Anking, Nanchang	Shot down 2
29 June	Beat back the enemy's planes with our naval seaplanes on the Yangtze river.		Vicinity of Anking, Hai-show, Chian, Canton-Kwloon Railway. Canton-Hankow Railway	Shot down 1

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
30 June	Air force bombs military establishment at Canton.		Canton	
1 July	Air force active in Central and South China. Damage on enemy ship Weining (450 tons) on the Yangtze River.		Hostile ships up stream from Kiu-King. Canton-Han-Weining and Kow Railway-Fu-chow. another Swatow	Hostile ship ship damaged.
2 July	Air force battle in the air over the Yangtze River. and shot down hostile bombing plane of SB type.		Banks of the Yangtze River, Ching yang, hostile bombing planes attack over the Yangtze River, Canton-Hankow Railway.Swatow, Chacehow.	
3 July	Air force fights with attacking enemy airplanes over the Yangtze river and in the sky over Anking.		Enemy planes attacking over the Yangtze River. Enemy's airplanes in the sky over Anking. Hostile ships at Tienchia-shen. Enemy planes air attacking on the Yangtze.	6 on the ground. 2 sink 1 gunboat. 8 planes.
4 July	Air force raids Nanchang in great force. Marines captured Hukow in cooperation with army forces.	Hukow occupied.	Nanchang	Shot down 45. Bomb 6.
5 July	Air force bomb enemy's troops and ships in vicinity of Taihu.	German military advisor leaves Hankow.	Neighborhood of Taihu.	Bomb more than 10 junka.
6 July	Air force bomb central and south China.		Yangtze River. Chienning. Fu-chow.	
7 July	Do. Emperor speaks on the 1st Anniversary of China Incident.	This is the anniversary of the Break China Incident. Bomb Incident occurred in Shanghai. Protest against occupation of Hsisha Is. by France.	Fu-chow. Canton-Hankow railway. Sanshui.	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
8 July	Air battle in the sky over Anking.		Enemy airplanes attacking Anking. Wuchang. Canton-Hankow railway.	2 shot down. 1 forced on to ground.
9 July	Issue instructions to third party nations to withdraw their boats from the area between Hukow and Hwanghsi. Air force air-raided Nanchang and Chungyan airfields.		Nanchang. Chungyan airfield. Tienchia-chien.	4. Bombed 4.
10 July	Air force bombed central and South China.		Tienchia-chien. Hsinwang. Hsien.	
11 July	Do.		Tienchia-chien. Canton-Hankow railway. Canton-Kwolecon railway.	
12 July	Do. Unlawful crossing of border by Soviet Union.	Chang-hu-Feng occupied.	Wuchang. Hankow. I-chang. Yun-Hsiu. Yu-Shan Airfields. Tienchia-chien. Canton. Chang-chow.	Destroy 2 enemy boats.
13 July	Air force battle over Hukow.		Heavy bombing air-planes which invaded to Hukow.	Shot down 2.
15 July	Air force bombed Nan-chang airfield.	Decided to call off Olympic games. Decided to postpone the World's Fair.	Nanchang airfield. Downstream Kinyan R.	Blasted 15.
16 July	Air force battled in the air upon Haikow.	Protest against the Soviet Union in regard to Chang-Ku-Feng Incident. The Soviet rejected our demand for evacuation.	Hankow airfield. Ch-Shui.	Shot down 10. Blasted 3.
17 July	Air force bombed Nanchang airfield.		Canton-Hankow railway. Canton-Kwolecon railway. Nanchang airfield, Kiu-Kiang, Shieh Tzeishan, Canton, Canton-Hankow Railway.	Blasted 7.



Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
18 July	Raid Nanchang. Landed on airfield & burned enemy's airplanes. Captain Nango is smashed with his airplane.		Nanchang airfield downstream of Kiukiang. Canton-Hankow railway. (Landed on the airfield)	Shot down 8. Strafed & bombed 1
19 July	Raided Hankow airfield and get a good result.		Canton-Kwloon railway. Hankow airfield. Yuechang Sheshan upstream of Canton-Hankow railway.	Shot down 2. Bombed 1 Dam. 10. Sink 2 cargo boats. 2 damage
20 July	Air force raided Yuehyang (Moyang) & bombed enemy ships		Yuehyang ships. Canton-Hankow railway.	Sink 2 battle-ships. Cause great damage to 4 ships. Blasted transportation sh:
21 July	Air force bombed in central and South China.		Canton-Kwloon railway. Hsinyang on the Peiping-Hankow railway. Vicinity of Kiang Canton-Hankow railway.	Blasted 2 armed boats and 20 junks.
22 July	Do		Hankow. Hsiaokan airfield. Pingmen. Iching. Changsha. Canton-Kwloon rail. Canton-Hankow rail.	Blasted 3 air-planes.
23 July	Do		Changsha airfield. Canton-Kwloon railway, Canton-Hankow railway.	Damage 4 on the ground.
24 July	20 Soviet Union military councilors and 300 aviators arrived at Hankow.		Canton-Hankow railway.	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
26 July	Naval landing party dashed into Kiukiang	Kiukiang is occupied.	Around the Kiukiang	Blast and sink 1 gunboat.
27 July	Air force battled in the air on the city of Hankow and Wusueh	National Government Foreign Dept. at Hankow is closed. Removed to Chungking.	Canton-Hankow railway. Nansun line. Hankow. around the Wusueh.	Shot down 2.
28 July.	Air force bombed in the Central China.		Tienchia-chon, Nanchang.	
29 July	Do		Tatung	
31 July	Do	Our military forces occupied Chang-Ku-Feng and Sha-Tsao-Feng.	Kiu-Kiang.	Destroyed by fire 3 gunboats. Blast and sink 10 junks.
1 Aug.	Air force bombed hostile warships etc. upstream of Kiu-Kiang.	Shosung is occupied.	Upstream of Kiu-Kiang.	large gunboats. 3 small " 3 junks. 5 or 6 sunk. Heavy damage to 3 gunboats.
2 Aug.	The hostile Army breaks out the embankment of Chang-Kiang river upstream of this river.	Huangmei is occupied.	Sinyang of Peiping-Hankow railway. Kiangnan of Canton-Kielung railway.	Blast and sink 1 transportation ship.
3 Aug.	Air force battled in the air over Hankow and had big result. Air force bombed enemy gunboats upstream of Kinkiang.	Hankow. Upstream of Kiu-Kiang. Huang-hsi Pengtse.		32 shot down. Blasted 1 gunboat. 1 wooden small boat destroyed and 10 more junks sunk.
4 Aug.	Air force bombed central China.		Nan-Hsun railway. Banks of Yangtze River.	Blasted 10 and score of junks.
5 Aug.	Air force bombed central and South China.		Huang-hsi-Chiang Tienchiachen. Yang-Shan-chi. Canton-Kwloon railway.	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
6 Aug.	Air force bombed Hankow air field.		Hankow. Hi-Shui, Yu-Shan. Canton-Hankow railway. Huang-hsi Chiang E-cheng. Yang-Shan-Shi position.	15 airplanes blasted. steamer 2. 3 mine layers bombed.
7 Aug.	Air force raided Nan-chang airfield.		Nanchang.	
8 Aug.	Air force bombed central and South China.		near-by E-cheng. Tienchia-Chen Canton.	Blasted two army transport ships.
9 Aug.	Do		Chi-An airfield Chang-Shu-Chen. West of Tai-Hsi-Chian-Chun. Canton. Canton-Hankow railway. Canton-Kwoloan railway. Pai-Yun airfield.	Army transport ship 1 blasted.
10 Aug.	Do	Japan-Soviet agreement concluded (case of Chang-Ku-Feng)	Canton, Canton-Hankow railway.	Blasted 1 torpedo boat.
11 Aug.	Do		Hankow. Wuchang. Hanyang. Huang-Hsi-Chiang. Wu-chow. Kac-Yao. Canton-Hankow railway. Canton-Kwoloan railway.	
12 Aug.	Do. In the air battle over Kiu-Kiang, shot down hostile airplanes.		Wuhan-San-chen. Huang-Hsi-Chiang. Canton-Hankow, Canton-Kiulung railways, Kiu-Kiang.	Blasted 1 steamer, 4 junks. Shot down 5 airplanes.
13 Aug.	Air force bombed in central and south China.		Hankow, Chi-an, Nan-chang. Yang-chun. Yu-shan. Ningpo, Li-Shui, Huang-chow. Chien-chun. Canton-Hankow & Canton Kwoloan railways.	Blasted 1 steamer and several junks.

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
14 Aug.	Air force bombed in central and south China.		Hsiang-Shan. Canton Hankow railway.	
15 Aug.	Air force had air battle upon KiuKiang, and shot down hostile airplanes.		Kiu Kiang. Canton-Hankow Railway.	2 planes were shut down.
16 Aug.	Air force bombed in central and south China.		Wu-Han-Sancheng positions on the banks of Yangtze river. Pai-Yun airfield, Canton-Hankow railway.	
17 Aug.	Do		Chang-Sha positions on the banks of Yangtze River. Canton-Hankow railway.	
18 Aug.	Naval airplanes invade Chung-Yang airfield and shot down enemy's airplanes. Air force bombed enemy's river forces (boats) in neighborhood of E-Cheng on the bank of river, and also shot down enemy's airplanes which attacked from direction of Kiu-Kiang.		Chung-Yang airfield. Pao-Ching. E-cheng. Canton-Hankow railway, Canton-Kwoloan "	16 shot down. 12 blasted. 1 army boat sunk. 4 shot down which attacked us.
19 Aug.	Air force bombed in central and south China.		Jui-chang. Teh-An. Hsing-Tzu. Wu-Hsi. Tienchia-Chen. Canton-Hankow railway, Canton-Kiulung railway.	Junks were blown up and sunk.
20 Aug.	Do.		Canton-Hankow Railway.	
21 Aug.	Do. Naval bombing party captured Hsing-Tzu which was an important position on the shore of Lake Po-Yang.	Hsing-Tzu is occupied.	Wu-chang. Chiang-An positions.	
22 Aug.	Air force bombed central and south China.		Chu-chow, Chang-An, Canton-Hankow railway.	



Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
23 Aug.	Air force bombed central & south China	Jui-chang is occupied.	I-Chang airfield Jui-chang. Canton-Hankow, Canton-Kwoloon railways.	
25 Aug.	Do		Chang-Sha, Chi-An, Wu-Chow, Canton-Hankow railway.	
26 Aug.	Do		Chang-Sha. Jui-Chang. Canton-Hankow railway.	
27 Aug.	Do		Jui-Chang, Lu-Shang, & Nanyung airfields. Canton-Hankow railway.	
28 Aug.	Do	Liu-AN-Cheng is occupied.	Jui-chang fortress.	
29 Aug.	Do	Te-Shan-Chen is occupied.	Ching-Shan, Chih-Hu, Canton-Hankow railway.	
30 Aug.	Air force raided Chang-Sha airfield. Shot down enemy's airplanes and blasted and burned hangars. Raided Nanyung. Shot down all of enemy's airplanes. We lost 2.		Changsha, west of Lu-Shan, west of Chih-Hu Chen-Hsien airfield (south China) Shao-Kuan airfield. Nanyung.	Defeated 3 planes. Blasted hangar. 3 planes smashed on ground
31 Aug.	Air force bombed central and South China.		Chang-sha area, Chih-Hu. West of Lu-Shan, Chiang-Pei front, Chu-Chow. Canton-Hankow railway, Feng-Shun (South China).	17 planes were shot down.

Date	Important Items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
1 Sept.	Air force bombed in the central and South China		Positions on the Yangtze River Banks. Around the Teh-An Canton Hankow railway. Canton Kwoloon railway.	
2 Sept.	"		Positions on the Yangtze River banks. Canton Hankow railway. Wu-chow air field.	
3 Sept.	"	Ma-Hui-Ling is occupied.	Direction of Lu-Shan. Canton-Hankow railway	
4 Sept.	"		Jui-chang. Ma-Hui-Ling Kwang-Chi Canton-Hankow Railway.	
5 Sept.	"		Yueh-chow, Hsin-Yang. Nan-chang, Kwang-chi, Ma-Hui-Ling. Teh-An. Jui-chang. Canton-Hankow Railway	
6 Sept.	"		Nan-chang, Ning-Hsiang Teh-An. Jui-chang Canton-Hankow Railway	
7 Sept.	3 heavy bombers of six which attacked on the sky of Kin-Kiang were shot down	Our fresh large Army corps landed at Tang-Ku	Tsao-chia-chen Chien-Shui positions of Jui-chang. Up stream of Kiu-Kiang	3 planes shot down
8 Sept.	Air force bombed in the Central and South China		Positions at Wu-Hsi, Chi-An airfield.	
9 Sept.	"		Yu-shan airfield positions on the banks of River. Canton-Hankow railway.	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Important items concerning the Navy</u>	<u>Other Pertinent Items</u>	<u>Important places raided by the Navy Air Forces</u>	<u>Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed</u>
10 Sept.	Air force bombed in the Central and South China		Positions on the banks of River. Peiping-Hankow, Canton-Hankow and Canton Kwoloon Rys.	
11 Sept.	"	Tou-chir-shan is occupied	Huang-shan. Banks of river. Canton-Kwoloon railway.	
12 Sept.	"		Banks of River. Jui-chang. South and West of Kao-cheng and Kao-cheng airfield.	
13 Sept.	Raided Lin-chow airfield, shot and blasted enemy planes		Kwang-chi, Luo-shan. Sun-Tieh-pu, Nan-chong plane Liu-chow air field.	3 shot down and more than 160 blasted.
14 Sept.	Naval landing party dashed into Matowchen	Matowchen is occupied	Wu-Hsi, Kwang-chi Liu-Kung-Ho	
15 Sept.	Air force bombed in the Central China		Tien-Ko-chen, Chuen-chow, Wu-Hsi, Ma-An-Shan. Jui-chang position.	
16 Sept.	Air force bombed central and South China.	Kao-cheng is occupied	Mu-Shih-chiao. Kwang-Tu-Chiao, Ta-Feng-Lin, Sha-fu-Ling position. Canton-Hankow railway.	
17 Sept.	Naval landing party in cooperation with Army forces, captured Wu-Hsi.		Hostile corps on the River banks. Wu-chow. Hu-men airfield.	
18 Sept.	"	China Provisional government disclosed the reformation of its organization.	Wu-chow, Canton-Hankow railway. Bombed and blasted steel bridge.	
20 Sept.		Kwang-shan is occupied.		

Date	Important Items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed.
21 Sept.	Air force bombed central and South China		Along the Yangtze River. Chin-Hsien.	
22 Sept.	Ceremony of establishment of federal committee of Federal Government of China Republic. Air force bombed Central and South China.		All over the Central China. Chin-Hsien, Wu-Ming, Nan-Ning, Canton-Hankow railway. Lan-chi-chen.	Blasted and sank a man of war. (up stream of Huang-Shih-Chiang).
23 Sept.	"		All over the central China, Chin-Hsien, Yuan-Tan.	
24 Sept.	"		Sung-Pu. Ching-Yang.	
25 Sept.	"		Chien-chun. Ten-chia-chen. Yang-shun, Tuna-shan, Kuei-Yang airfield.	Blasted 40 boats and junks
26 Sept.	Restoration Government removed to Nanking.		Tien-chia-chen, Pan-Pi-shan, Liu-chow. Kuelin airfield. Peiping-Hankow airfield. Canton-Hankow Railway.	
27 Sept.	Air forces bombed South China.		Kuelin, Liu-chow, Wu-Ming air fields.	
28 Sept.	First air raid of Kuo-Ming enemy's air planes were shot down and blasted. We lost one airplane.		Kun-Ming, Hsin-yang, Chiang-An, Pai-Yun, Tien-Ho, Tsung-Huh airfield.	6 shot down. 14 blasted. 8 burned



Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
29 Sept	Navy landing party in cooperation with Army forces, captured Tien-chia-chen	Tien-chia-chen is occupied		
30 Sept	Air force bombed Chiang-An position		Chiang-An Tien-Chia-chen	
1 Oct		The Four Ministers Conference decided important points of institution which exist for China Affairs		
2 Oct				
3 Oct	Air force bombed the South China		Canton-Kwloon and Canton-Hankow railways	
4 Oct	Raided Liang-Shan airfield and had air-battles and shot down enemy's airplanes. Naval landing party captured Wan-ti-Shan fortress on opposite side of Tien-chia-chen	Wan-ti-Shan is occupied	Liang-Shan Airfield Hsiao-Kan, Hsiang-Yan, Lao-Ho-Kaw airfields	Blasted 9 Shotdown 7 Damage 3
5 Oct	Over the sky of Hankow saw 16 airplanes "El6 Type", shot down hostile planes. Naval landing party captured Ma-An-Shan	Ma-An-Shan is occupied	Neighborhood of Hankow, and Tung-Shan. Peiping-Canton Railway	2 were shotdown
6 Oct	Naval landing party captured Mao-chu-hin fortress	Mao-chu-hin fortress is occupied	Around Canton Hu-Men battery. Canton-Kwloon Railway	
8 Oct	Naval landing party, in cooperation with Army force, captured Chien-Chun. Navy unit going upstream completed the opening of waterway of Chien-Chun	Chien-Chun is captured	Chung-Yan airfield. Yantze districts Ping-Ie, Kueilin Canton-Hankow Railway	

DATE	IMPORTANT items concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Seized by the Navy / Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
9 Oct			District of Central China Canton-Hankow Railway. Tien-Ho airfield.	
10 Oct	Naval landing party captured Huoshan	Huo-Shen is occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway. Chung-Yang airfield Yantze district Canton-Kwoloon, Canton-Hankow railways	
11 Oct			Yantze districts Canton-Hankow railway	
12 Oct	Our military forces which are to attack Canton landed on the Baias Bay in the face of the enemy	Hsin-Yang is occupied (City on the railway of Weiping-Hankow)	Central China Canton-Kwoloon, Canton-San Shui Canton-Hankow railways	
13 Oct			Canton-Hankow Railway Canton-Kwoloon Railway Hsui-chow	Blasted more than 80 tanks & 2 steamers
14 Oct			Hui-chow. To-lo Tseng-cheng Huang-chi-tou position Canton-Kwoloon railway	
15 Oct		Hui-chow is occupied	Hui-chow Lu-Feng Tseng-cheng sec- tor. Shih-Hwei-Yao	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
16 Oct	Naval landing party captured Shih-Hwei-Yao	Shih-Hwei-Yao is occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway to-lo. Tsung-Hua along the railway of Canton-Kwoloon	
17 Oct			Peiping-Hankow Railway, Canton-Hankow Railway Teh-An. Shih-Hwei-Yao. Wanyung, Io-Chang, Shao-Kwan airfields	
18 Oct		Yang-Hsin is occupied	The theatre of war in the South China	
19 Oct	Naval landing party captured Huang-shih-chang a position on the bank of Yantze River	Huang-hsi-chiang is occupied	Canton-Hankow Railway. Tien-Ho. Pai-Yun. Tsung-huh air field	
20 Oct		Ta-chih is occupied	South China front Tseng-cheng, Eng Yuan	
21 Oct		Made a triumphal entry into the City of Kwang-Chow	The South China front, the basin of the Yantze River. Chiang-Wei sector	
22 Oct	Landed at the mouth of Pearl River. Demanded withdrawals to the third power of their warship from Hankow and Canton. Raided Liang-shan		Hankow. Wu-Chang Liang-Shan air field	5 shot down 8 blasted
23 Oct			Wu-chang Pai-tao-Shan, the South China front	

Date	Important Items Concerning the Navy	Other Pertinent Items	Important Places Raided by the Navy Air Forces	Number of Enemy Planes Destroyed
24 Oct			Wu-chang, Yantze River	
25 Oct	Captured part of Hankow		Vicinity of Tau-chow on Canton-Hankow railway	1 torpedo boat burned
26 Oct	All of the upstream unit sailed into the front of Hankow. Naval landing party landed on Hankow	Wu-chang is occupied	San-Shui sector	
27 Oct	Completely occupied Wuhan Sanchen	Tehan falls, Hanyang occupied	San-Shui sector	
28 Oct		Chang-Kai-Shek declared war at conference	Eng-Yuan, Ying-Te, Wu-chow, Hu-Feng, Tung-Chiang, Hsi-Chiang positions.	
29 Oct				
30 Oct			Eng-Yuan T-tu	
31 Oct			Eng-Yuan Ying-Te	



THE MOVEMENTS OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY IN THE CHINA  
INCIDENT ( THE PERIOD FROM THE OCCUPATION OF HAN-  
KOW TO THE LANDING ON THE HAI-NAN ISLAND)

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1. The Fight for the Entire Destruction of the Enemy Air Forces.

After the fall of Canton and Hankow, the strategies for the advancement along the ChuChiang and Yangtze Rivers continued as ever while the naval air forces had the whole of China under their wings and now the fight to destroy the enemy air forces was accomplished, leaving only about some one hundred enemy planes to remain hiding. To begin with, the air battles are different in nature from the sea or land battles. In the case of sea battles, the failure or success is decided by only one final battle while in the case of land battles, so far as the forces are reinforced, big fightings are repeated continuously. Perhaps the air battles are in between these two types of battles. Generally speaking, in the case of air battles it may be said that victory falls on that part which has been able to give the enemy a blow at the first stage of fighting. The reinforcement and reconstruction of the air forces are not always impossible but a rapid reconstruction in a short period of time for an air force that has been destroyed should be said to be very difficult both from the points of capacity to produce airplanes and to replace fliers. No need to say it is naturally impossible to reconstruct an air force in case it receives continuous attacks from the enemy forces, and moreover there are defects in the productive capacity of airplanes and replacement of men.

As soon as the present incident broke out our air forces arose at once, under the control of the sea by the Imperial Navy, to destroy the enemy air forces and gave them a great blow. This was the important cause that made the reconstruction of enemy air forces impossible and hastened its destruction. Now the number of enemy planes which have been shot down or damaged number more than one thousand four hundred. China has no ability to produce planes and she has no way but to depend upon the import from the respective powers which are aiding Chiang-Kai-Shek. As for the replacement of men, there is already no means and here also she must rely upon foreign fliers. China is now in such a situation. It was said that the Spanish front was the testing place for the airplanes of the respective powers. The sky of China also seems to have been changed into a testing place for the airplanes of the respective powers. This is due to the fact that the Chinese air forces consist of sample airplanes collected from the U.S.A., Britain, France, Italy, etc.

Such high grade planes as the I-16 of U.S.S.R. which made good records at the Spanish front were obliged to fail at the Chinese testing field after being tested by our naval air force. We have also been able to study the degree of power of the planes which were the pride of the different countries. Moreover, it was a great help to us to see the Soviet fliers display their skill. Thus, the destructive fight against the Chinese air forces was now accomplished. After all a meritorious deed is not accomplished on the day it is completed but something always follows it. Considering the valuable experience of this actual fighting, we must put our efforts in the strengthening and repletion of the naval air force which is one

wing of the autonomical armament of the Imperial Navy.

2. Retrospection of the Control of the Sea, the Rivers, and the Air.

At the time of the first anniversary of the Incident on 7 July last year, the officers and soldiers of the Imperial forces received a gracious Imperial message and were deeply moved with gratitude. Greatly inspired, they arose, pledging to die to repay to their country. Since then the general war situation made a remarkable progress and our brilliant military achievements increased. In October the operation to cross the waters and advance to South China took place.

Canton, one of the greatest bases of South China against Japan, was destroyed at a stroke, the fall of Wa-Han San-Chen was hastened, and as early as 27 October it was completely occupied. Here the empire completed the historical work of occupying Wa-Han San-Chen district, drawing one new epochal line for the Holy War. However, the Imperial forces would not lay down their arms but made up their minds to destroy completely the Chiang regime and the anti-Japanese forces under his command, and they at present are advancing ever onward toward the ultimate goal of the Holy War, steadily achieving and enlarging remarkable results in the battles.

To recall our achievement in the Holy War and to prepare for the future of the construction of East Asia not only have a deep meaning but I believe that it is our rightful duty to do so.

As I have already tried to give an outline on the general operations of the navy from the outbreak of the current incident to 7 July last year in my "One Year of Control of Sea and Air" (Weekly Report No. 9), I shall give briefly here the general outline of the operations after the above period. Needless to say, our military operations are consistent throughout, and the military movements of our navy may be summarized into the following items, which have remained unchanged since the incident:

- (1) The control of the sea.
- (2) The brave and furious fighting of the naval landing party.
- (3) The furious fight and activities of the naval air force.
- (4) The prohibition of navigation of Chinese vessels.
- (5) The strategic fighting along the Chu-Kiang/Canton River and the Yangtze River and the opening of these two water routes.
- (6) The occupation of the enemy strategic points.
- (7) Joint operation with the army.

As I have already made a brief explanation of the significance of the above items together with that on the progress of the incident during the year after its outbreak, I shall give an outline of the progress after that and at the same time shall make necessary supplement to my previous report.

a) The Control of the Sea.

As regards to the control of the sea, I have already written about it in my previous report and have also explained in detail in my "The Present Incident and Our Control of the Sea" (Weekly Report No. 110) and successively, in "The Construction of a New East Asia and Naval Power" (Weekly Report No. 111). I have stressed the urgent need of the repletion of armament of the Imperial navy. I have explained in there the close and indivisible relationship between the securing of control of the West Pacific and the construction of a new order in East Asia and have pointed out the reasons why the great task of the reconstruction of East Asia would not be possible without it, i.e., the control of the West Pacific.

b) The Historical Military Operations of the Advancement Along the Yangtze River.

It was 16 June last year that our army and navy openly notified the third powers of the opening of the attack on Hankow. Since then An-King was occupied, followed by the capture of Shen-Shan, Ma-Tou-Chai, etc. Subsequently on 4 July, Hu-Kou was captured and Wu-Han San-Chen the pivot of the Yangtze River was attacked, thereby the tremendous fighting power of our Imperial forces was quickly manifested and a sudden turn was brought about in the operation.

This very strategic advance on the Yangtze River displayed the essence of the joint operation between the army and navy, and the sight of our united Imperial forces of water, land and air advancing rapidly and bravely in perfect order toward Wu-Han, closely contacted with one another, was one of the most spectacular in the annals of war.

Of the Imperial forces, the naval air forces struggled continuously, shooting down and repulsing enemy planes, destroying enemy bases along the river banks, bombing and shooting enemy soldiers, and thus assisted in the Yangtze operation in every way, contributing much to the speeding of the battle and its quick settlement.

This is the whole feature of our Yangtze River operation which aimed at the capture of Wu-Han San-Chen. As I have already described, it was a continuous chain and repetition of fights through day and night.



for four months since 11 June. That is, since the occupation of Hu Kou on 4 July our naval force, which had been assigned to advance up the Yangtze River, arrayed its formation and was preparing for the attack on Kiu-Kiang, when on the dawn of 23 July the joint attack by the navy and army was finally started. A certain naval unit, convoying the army landing party, succeeded in letting the party land on the shore of Lake Po Yang while another naval unit attacked the enemy artillery bases on the banks of lower Kiu-Kiang for two days, 23 and 24 July, and suppressing them broke through the mine fields in the muddy stream and came into full view of Kiu-Kiang as early as the evening of 24 July. Thus, on the morning of the 25th when the enemy signs of unrest finally became pronounced, the command was given and each unit began to advance majestically toward Kiu-Kiang, defying the severe firing from the enemy artillery bases. Breaking through the mine fields and destroying the stubborn enemy, the first ship advanced into the fore of Kiu-Kiang at 1:00 P.M., followed by the remaining units which dashed in with full force at 3:00 p.m. led by the flag ship. Thus Kiu-Kiang, the most important point on the Yangtze River between Nanking and Hankow was completely reduced.

Hankow lies 50 Li from here by land. At that time, our leading troops had already reached three miles up Kiu-Kiang and had intercepted the enemy's retreat from the narrow path on the bank of the Yangtze River. Subsequently, the marines ventured to land at the upper part of Kiu-Kiang against the enemy's position and captured the river banks. The war achievements were thus increased more and more. Meanwhile, our naval airforces, repeatedly bombarded the enemy artillery bases for several days in concert with the attack of the land forces. At the time of landing of our army forces, our naval air forces made violent attacks upon the enemy at night, keeping close contact with one another, bombarding completely the existing enemy forces, and realized the fruitful result of the navy and army's cooperative strategy. Thus: at 8:30 a.m. on the 26th the naval landing party occupied the zone from the former British concession to the western airfield while the army forces occupied the remaining streets, thereby the two forces came into direct contact, completing the grand task of capturing Kiu-Kiang and speeding the collapse of the enemy's defensive position in the Wu-Han District.

On 21 August our naval landing party advanced from Hsing Tzu Nan Men (South Gate) to the inside of the citadel and cooperating with the Army forces which entered from the Tang-Men (East Gate)

and after expulsing the enemies, captured the city completely. At the same time, any warships on the river advanced in front of Hsingtau, sweeping and cleaning the water route, and attacking and suppressing the enemy position on the shores of the lake and thereby assisting in the advancement of the occupying forces. After the occupation of Kiu-Kiang, the naval land party which landed on the river coast against enemy opposition cooperated with the army units, and on 14 September occupied Matouchen on the opposite bank of Wu-Hsi. Meanwhile the operations of the naval vessels on the Yangtze River progressed speedily, suppressing the enemy positions on the coasts of the river in concert with the air and army forces. The warships sped through the mine fields, swept and cleared away the hindrances in the water, and advanced onward. The naval land forces which dared to land on the lower part of Wu-Hsi cooperated with the warships on the river and naval air forces and on the following day, 17th, completely captured Wu-Hsi.

The naval land party which captured Wu-Hsi was engaged in a fierce fight for many days and nights with the enemy more than ten times in number and which had been occupying the strongholds in the western mountainous zone, and the northern part of Wu-Hsi for the past several days. By the help of the protective bombardments of the naval air forces and the firing by the naval vessels on the river, the unit violently attacked the enemy which was already about to retreat. On 29 September one part of Tien-Chia-Chen fortified zone and its advance guard, the Hsing Shan canon stronghold were occupied. On 4 October, under the cooperation of the naval vessels on the river, naval air forces and a part of the army forces, the Pan-Pi-Shan fortified zone on the shore opposite Tien-Chia-Chen was occupied and the rising sun ensign fluttered high on the top of the citadel. Then the operations for the advance on the Yangtze River were increased in speed and soon upon occupying Chi-Chun on October 8, our naval forces on the Yangtze River immediately continued their advance, and braving through the volley of fire from both coasts of the river, continued with their daring task of clearing the waters in face of the enemy. By evening the water route through the Chi-Chun water way on upper Chi-Chun was completely opened. The naval land forces which occupied the Pan-Pi-Shan previously on 5 October did not slacken its attack but violently charged upon the stronghold of Ma-An-Shan, lying southwest to Pan-Pi-Shan and occupied it on the same day, raising the naval ensign high on the top of the mountain. Subsequently, the naval landing party, assisted effectively by the the naval air forces and the warships on the Yangtze river, and cooperating with the army forces, attacked the mountainous zone along the

northwestern shore of the river and advanced to the front line of Tu-Chia Bay. On 6 October the uplands on the region of Mao-Chu-Lin on the upper part of Pan-Pi-Shan was occupied and on the 8th the sweeping up of Chin Chun City was carried out and secured completely the outer and inner side of that city and on 10 October they occupied Huo-Shan, the important stronghold on the southern coast of the river and raised the inspiring naval ensign high on the top of the hill.

Thus our naval ensign advanced up the Yangtze River every moment and approached to Wu-Han San-Chen. At dawn of 12 October, the same day that our South China amphibious forces suddenly carried out a surprise landing on Bias Bay, our naval land party ventured to land against enemy opposition on the shore above Chi-Chun and on the 15th, violently attacking Hsi-Chai-Shan, the gateway to Shih-Hui-Yao, climbed up the steep cliffs and on the same day occupied the mountain top. On the following 16th, cooperating with the army forces, they occupied Shih-Hui-Yao. Subsequently on 19 October Huang-Shih-Chiang was completely reduced into the hands of our naval land party. On the 22nd, cooperating with the army forces, our naval land party landed against enemy opposition on the river coast below E Cheng and successfully occupied E-Cheng. At this time the naval vessel of the foremost line dashed through the Tuen-Feng water way, reached that point which had the hold of Hankow, and by the evening of the following 23rd, they closed in to a point only 11 li from Wu-Han. On the 24th, risking the crossfire of the field guns and heavy cannons which attempted the final resistance from the zone on the opposite coast and Pai-Hu-Shan Chin-Shan artillery strongholds and putting the enemies on the river and on the coasts under control and opening the first line of blockade, advanced before Ko-Tien-Chen. Thus, the last day of Wu-Han-San-Chen had finally come. At 4:30 a.m. of the 25th of October, our forces penetrated into a corner of Han Kow under the cooperation of the army and navy. On the following 26th at 5:00 p.m. all of the naval forces on the Yangtze River finally entered the front of Hankow. At 6:00 p.m. the officers and soldiers of all the warships faced the east and paid homage to the Imperial Palace, following with three loud cheers for the Emperor, led by Commander Kondo.

A part of the naval force on the Yangtze River made further advance up the river. The naval land party landed at Hankow and by evening was assigned to the respective posts for guard. The next day, on 27 October, our forces under the cooperation of the navy and army swept away the remaining enemy forces. At 5:30 p.m. they finally occupied Wu-Han San-Chen completely and thereby completed the historically grand task.



Previously, on 21 October, Canton, one of the greatest anti-Japanese bases in South China was easily reduced into the hands of the Imperial forces. The greatness & the effect of this operation lay upon the capture of Wu-Han San-Chen is beyond estimation. Canton and Hankow had now successively fallen. Considering the geographical, political and strategic position of the two bases and to think about the resistant foundations of these two cities, it is undoubtedly true that the Chiang regime headquarters received a big blow politically, militarily, and economically and that it has fallen to a mere provincial political power, while the anti-Japanese forces under its command have degraded into local magnate like and bandit like existence.

Thus, the capture of Canton and the remarkable achievements of the great operations on the Yangtze River, which aimed at the capture of Wu-Han San-Chen, marked a new step in this incident. After the fall of Wu-Han San-Chen, our naval forces on the Yangtze River continued to advance upward and on 7 September, rushing through the mine fields, their van reached Lower Chih-Pi, 90 nautical miles from Hankow. On 13 September the forward unit broke through the mine barrage in Lei-Ku-Shan and finally storming into Yuch-Yong (Yueh-Chow) captured it and at last completely opened the water route between Hankow and Yoch-Chou, a distance of 130 nautical miles. On the 15th and 16th while accomplishing more results seized two enemy naval vessels, "Chiang Chen" (550 ton gunboat) and "Min-Sheng."

c) The Activities of the Naval Air Forces.

Whenever and wherever military operations are carried out and large or small battles are fought, there are always the cooperation and self-sacrificing activities of our naval air forces.

That our Imperial forces have been able to show the essence of joint operations of the army and navy unfound in the history of wars is due largely to the activities of our naval air forces. Of course, it was true of the river advancement operation which was pivoted around Chang-Chiang (Yangtze River) as mentioned in my former paragraph, and it is likewise true of the battles fought in the inland of China continent, which was purely carried out by the army forces. For instance, at the big battles of Hsi Chou and Hankow, there was something moving in the cooperation given by the naval air forces, and here also the fruit of the joint operation of the army and navy was achieved. As the incident developed and the war situation was enlarged, our naval air forces spread their wings over the whole of China, attacking



Lan-Chow in the Kan-Hsi province, then Chang-Tai of the Su-Chuang province, etc. and now they have taken control of the air over the whole of China.

We may be able to get an idea of the splendid work of our naval air forces at the time of the recent stormy capture of Canton by the remarkable figures of a total number of 2000 airplanes that fought since the surprise landing of the Imperial forces at the Bias Bay at dawn of 12 October to the occupation of Canton, and also of the 6900 bombs dropped, weighing 560 tons in total.

As a result of the continuous air battles of the past year and a half of the Sino-Japanese War, the enemy air forces have been annihilated, the enemy warships have been destroyed, and the control of the sea and air have been taken. The meritorious services thus rendered to the general operations of the Imperial forces may be said to have made an epoch in the world history of aviation.

d) The New Development of Military Operations in South China.

The significance of the capture of Canton. Anti-Japanese China lost its capital, Nanking, five months after the outbreak of the Incident, and have also lost other important cities and ports as well as an amazingly large extent of territories. Despite the fact that the fall of Wu-Han Sen-Chen, its political, economic, and strategic center, was a matter of time, the Chiang regime has been able to continue its empty cry for a protracted war. This shows that China is a peculiar existence different from the ordinary countries, as well as the fact that our war opponent in this incident is not only the Chinese National Government, but also a group of countries like Britain, France, and Soviet Russia backing Chiang.

As a puppet of these group of countries supporting CHIANG, China is sacrificing the lives and properties of her people, is offering her land as battlefields, and is discharging the bullets and shells of these countries against our Imperial forces for the sake their plot of Bolshevizing East Asia and in order to prevent Japan's continental expansion.

This is the real situation of the current Jubident.

It is natural that Anti-Japanese China which has no capability of munitions industry in its own country, should rely upon the third powers supporting Chiang for all her supplies of weapons, bullets, and other munitions, in order to combat with Japan, among the Great Powers of the world. In other words, the key to whether the CHIANG regime will be made to anti-Japanese continue or cease its fight against Japan is in the hands of the third powers backing CHIANG. Thus, from the very beginning of this Jubident, the nourishment for China's anti-Japanese movements was being provided generally through the following routes. Namely, the so called "North-western route", which leads from the LAN-CHOU (district in KAN-HSI Province, which is under USSR, and passes the LUNG-HAI and KING-HAN lines). The "South-western route" consists of many various routes among which there is one used by England from HONGKONG and CANTON by the CANTON-KIULIUNG and CANTON-HANKOW lines and by passages for trucks. Another leads from HANOI in Manch Indo-China, past HANOI to the islands of Ho-Lung Railway, Chai-Yuich line and KWANG-HSI and YUN-NAN by means of the HO-LUNG, the other driveway for the French passing and CHAN-YUEN Railways as well as roads for trucks through Kwang-Hsi and Yun-Nan. There is one from MACAO, the leased territory of Portugal, via Canton and Hong-Kong, and another from British Burme to the Yun-Nan Province. The goods passing Hong-Kong, the seat of the General Staff Officer, consisted of 80% of the whole goods, supplied by the Third Powers assisting CHIANG.

The Imperial Navy, had previously carried out the so-called peacetime blockade 2800 nautical miles along the China coast, while on one hand our naval air forces continued its incessant activities of bombing and cutting off the aforesaid anti-Japanese supply routes. Taking advantage of our interception of Chinese shipping routes only, that is, of the defects of our peace-time blockade, the third powers supporting CHIANG not only showed no signs of improving their unfriendly attitude towards Japan but gave more and more supplies of weapons, bullets, and other munitions to anti-Japanese China, instigating China to prolong the strife and menacing the peace in the Orient. This is the real situation.

Thus, the LUNG-HAI and CHING-HAN railways were cut off by our Imperial forces and the "North-western route" leading from USSR lost its function. Thereupon, the cutting off of the remaining "South-western route" has become an urgent necessity without a time to lose from the strategic point of the Imperial forces. Here, the much awaited South

China military operations were developed, and only about 10 days after the sudden appearance of the pick of the Imperial forces at the entrance of the BIAS Bay, CANTON, one of the most important key positions for anti-Japanese operations in South China, was captured. This is an expression of the people's strong national decisions that made the Imperial forces enhance their military glory in the remote South China and made them raise the Rising sun flag high. On the citadel of Canton was the inevitable result of the unfriendly attitude held against Japan by the third powers supporting CFIANG.

(c) The Occupation Campaign of CANTON.

At the dawn of 12 Oct. Showa 13/1938/ convoyed by our fleet which was commanded by Lt. General SHIOZAWA, Koichi, some one hundred and sixty to seventy transport ships loaded with the strongest army forces suddenly appeared at the entrance of the calm Bias Bay through the morning fog. Gaining complete control of the sea and air around the landing place, our naval forces protected the army forces in making their surprise landing and made the first step towards the success of the historical amphib operation. The following 13th our naval landing party landed on the northern shore of Ya-ling Bay (the western part of the Bias Bay) and also made a landing against the battery of PAI-YA-SFANG (the southern coast of Ya-ling Bay) then mopping up the ex. it occupied those parts. Since then, until about Oct. 18, the South China convoy fleet continued to cooperate in the landing of the army forces, kept watch over the anchorage, and continuously clearing the waters of the Ya-ling-Bay and others, disposed of many mines. Thus by 21 Oct. the army military operations showed a remarkable development, and finally at 3:30 p.m. of the same day, its tank units entered CANTON, and the same night the Imperial forces completely occupied Canton. Meanwhile, our South China naval air forces constantly cooperated in the army military operations with every effort, and by bombing the enemy forces and enemy military installations or thoroughly bombing and destroying the Canton-KIN-KIANG and Canton-Fonkow railways, railway wagons and carriages, cooperated in every way in the occupation campaign of CANTON. Their contribution to the speeding of the battle and bringing it to quick decision needs special mention in history together with the great achievements in this operation.

CFU-CFIANG (the Pearl River) advancement operations.

The occupation of Canton was the first giant step in the historic South China operations. Since then, also, the complete destruction of the key positions for Anti-Japanese plots, the cutting off of the main supplying routes for Anti-Japanese. China successively carried out the close cooperation of the army and navy. The war results were further expanded. In the morning of the 22nd the following day of the occupation of Canton, the naval vessels entered the mouth of the Pearl River, convoying the army transport ships. Under the protection of the naval vessels and the naval air forces, our army forces landed against enemy opposition on the DA-CHIAO-TOU Island, and mopping up the enemies on the Island, advanced to the opposite shore of the HU-MEN stronghold. Simultaneously the



Naval warships and Naval air forces launched a severe attack upon the enemy batteries around FU-MEN and CHUANG PI-CHIAO. On the 23rd the naval landing party made a daring landing below the Chuang-Pi-Chiao battery against enemy position, while the army force landed below the Ya-Niang-Psich Island battery. At 5 p.m. the whole battery of men fortress of which the enemy boasted as being impregnable, was captured and the naval ensign of the rising sun was flown over it. Successively, the Naval warships starting to clear the mine fields around the mouth of the Pearl River, pressing the enemy on the coasts, advanced up the Pearl River at the head of the army boats. Thereby, the operations to advance up the Pearl River has been newly developed. Clearing the mine fields and opening the water route, the river advancement unit advanced to HAI HSIN SPA on the main course of the Pear River at evening of the 24th. On 26 Oct. the unit suppressed the enemy of the river coasts, cleared away the group of mines occupied by the enemy BI WFI SUO and reached SAN-SFUI lying west of Canton. Likewise, some warships which advanced up the TANGFOW waterway, reached SAN-SFUI as early as the 25th, and dashing up the Pearl River for 45 nautical miles, finally reached the fore of CANTON on the 29th. There the naval ensign was raised high amidst the shouts and cheers of the army force. It was only the 18th day since the landing of the Imperial forces on the Bias Bay. During this time, mines lay innumerable in the paths of the force advancing up the River, while torpedo boats flying British colors appeared frequently. Besides, remnant soldiers that had turned into bandits appeared on the so called Pearl River delta zone. The naval vessels advancing up the river, the naval landing party, the naval air group and the army force had performed their respective duties, which were many, and under perfect control had pursued the remarkable joint operation of the army and navy.

Under the protection of Naval airplanes, our naval landing party cooperated with the naval force, advancing up the Pearl River and captured the LIEN-FUA Fortress, following it with an attack on CHIF-TANG-DE which was occupied by an enemy force about one company in strength and captured it. Since then, the naval forces subjugated the remnant enemies besides endeavoring to open the water route and deposing of many mines. On 24 Nov. in concert with the air forces and naval landing party, they carried out a mopping up of the coasts around the ERF-HU Island (Bill Passage). In short, in the military operations of our Imperial forces during the latter half of this year (since 7 July, the first anniversary of the Poly War) the main force was concentrated upon the occupation of WU-HAN SAN-CHEN. Moreover, as CHANG-CHIANG (Yangtze River), as the pivot of the operations, became the main passage and the line of communication, the Imperial Navy was able to cooperate well in the inland battles of the continent and this splendid achievement of a joint operation between the army and the navy unparalleled in the world history of wars was made possible. Thus, the control of sea maintained by the Imperial



Navy was extended through the great Yangtze River to the inland of the continent, and here the Imperial Navy secured the control of the Yangtze River from its mouth to YUEH-CHOU, covering a distance of 700 and 60 or 70 nautical miles, and thereby contributing greatly to the general military operations of the Imperial forces, together with the control of air over the continent. Generally speaking, the fruits of military combats in the present day wars are greatest, it is needless to say, on that side which is able to carry out completely a joint operation of the sea, land, and air. It may be said that it is self-evident that the anti-Japanese forces in China, whose naval and air forces have been almost destroyed soon after the outbreak of the city, cannot fight against the Imperial forces. It may also be said that the amphibious operations against South China had been carried out splendidly before the capture of HAN-KOU and the stormy occupation of CANTON only within ten days had been made possible because of the control of sea and air by the Imperial Navy, as mentioned before. The incident has now entered a new stage, and retrospectively our past year and a half of victory, we are about to welcome a new year of the New Construction of East Asia. However, the Imperial forces must never lay down their spears until the entire destruction of the Chiang regime and of the anti-Japanese forces is brought about. Thus, the Japanese nation understanding well the effect of the expedition of the forces should bestir themselves with the Imperial forces to drive the axe for the construction of the new order in the part of Asia and pursue the great mission endowed upon the Japanese people. Upon observing the present complicated great national situation surrounding Japan, we not only cannot be optimistic about the future of the Incident, but we must also expect to confront with many adversities in establishing the New Order of East Asia. At this time, we must realize that the repletion and strengthening of the national forces are in inseparable relationship with constructive work and that to maintain the control over West Pacific is the fundamental condition of the construction of a New Order in East Asia, which is the ultimate goal of the Holy War. And we by no means fail to replete the independent armament of the Imperial Navy.

3. From the securing of HAN-KOW and CANTON to the fall of HAI-NAN Island.

(a) The continuous bombardment of South China.

On Dec. 7, the attack forces of the KALI-PUNG district in Wouth China theater dashed through the dense clouds that covered that part of the island and launched a reconnoitring attack on the KUEI-PING and KUEI-FSIEN districts (KWANG-FSIO Province). In the KUEI-PING district finding 50 enemy army boats, the force bombed and scattered them. It also gave

considerable damages to the military installations in the streets of KUEI-PING. Moreover, one army force which went north of the river bombed and severely damaged one enemy gun boat and one small type military boat below CHING YUAN.

On 8 Dec., it attack LE-CHANG on the CANTON-HANKOW Line in South China, bombing and destroying two locomotives and 15 freight cars and the railway in several places. At YING-TOK and the vicinity of CHING YUAN the force destroyed several enemy military boats. On 9 Dec. the CHUAN PSIEN Station (north eastern part of KWANG-PSI province) was attacked. The buildings attached to the station and 4 warehouses and 30 freight cars were bombed and destroyed, while a part was put into flames. The railway line was also cut off in several places and several freight cars also burned away spouting smokes of black and red. A certain force which went towards the Hsi-Chiang area for reconnoitring, attacked about 30 small type military boats and severely damaged a part of them at SHUI-KOU-HSU (above KAO-YAO). On Dec. 13, a part of the South China naval air force reconnoitred and attacked the districts around SANSFUI and the YANGTZE River, bombing and severely damaging warehouses, enemy boats and bases. On Dec. 14 in South China a part of the air force which went to reconnoiter and attack the traffic route on the CANTON-HANKOW line attacked the northern district of SPA-KOW-KAN, and cutting off the rails in many places crushed a part of the group of standing freight cars. From 11 Dec. to 15, in the North China theater a force of the air group attacked the remnant enemies that frequently appeared in CHEFOO, TUNG-CHOU and Southwest PEI-YUN TAI and damaging the enemy key positions in the villages. From 15 Dec. to 18, attacked the following places in South China and caused severer damages on each.

(1) The peers were bombed and destroyed in YONG-CHIANG YONG-CHUNG areas Barracks and the other military objects were crashed in the Lu-Peng area.

(2) The reconnoissance force of Hsi-Chiang area in the last of SHUI-KOU-HSII, greatly damaged an enemy gunboat east of SHUI-KOU-HSII and almost turned it over. It also sank a military ship while another force attacked the enemy base in the vicinity of KAOYAO-PSIEN and several military boats and sank one gunboat.

(3) The force which went to intercept traffic routes bombed the railway bridge south of SPA-KOU on the CANTON-HANKOW Line and cut off many rails.

(4) The force which went to attack PEI-FAI greatly damaged the peer of that port and the KUAU-TOU-CHIAO enemy position at the mouth of PEI-FAI.

On Dec. 19 in South China while the reconnoitering and attacking of the Canton-Hankow transportation route, an air group bombed and destroyed several military boats below YING-TE and greatly destroyed the railway bridge in Sha-Kou-Kan.

(b) Mopping up campaign of the Naval Landing Party in middle China.

The Naval landing party in the respective occupied areas had already succeeded step by step in maintaining peace in North China and in clearing away the remnant enemies. They then continued their brave and daring operations unheeding the severe cold and the deep and continuous snow. Towards the end of December, the naval landing party launched an attack from the Lien-Yuin-Kang, upon several hundred remnant enemy soldiers in the western part of Hsiu-Cheng and SUN-CHIA-SPAN and sent them flying. At the beginning of January not flinching from the severe cold the force mopped up and annihilated the remnant enemies in the area west of Pei-Yuin-Tai-Shan. Furthermore, with the cooperation of the mechanized forces and the air force violently bombed the enemy's closely crowded positions and the barracks, besides mopping up the area south west of CHEFOO accompanied by 180 of the pacifying unit. The enemy received considerable damages in the above mopping up campaign, its abandoned corpse numbering more than 300, while our casualties were only three.

(c) The Operations on the River in Middle China

The operations on the CHANG-CHIANG (YANGTZE River), the main artery of China, were concentrated upon the clearing of remnant mines by the river force, and much was achieved in mopping up the enemy guerilla unit and remnant forces in the opposite coast. November 8, a part of the naval landing party mopped up the streets of HSIN-TI City and seized the enemy naval vessel "Ying Chi" in cooperation with the army forces. Toward the end of December our gunboats division on the Yangtze River achieved great results in its marine clearing work in the vicinities of TUAN-FENG-SHUI-TAO, CHANG-CHIA CHO, PAO-TA-CHO, TSAI-CHIANG and TUNG-LIU-SHUI-TAO district. At the beginning of January, the naval vessels on the river and the gun boat division continued their marvelous activities of last year. The mines disposed by them are innumerable, while the areas cleared by them extended far and wide. The places cleared in the Yangtze River were Fu-PING CHOU, Lu-Chi-Chou, CHENG-LING-CHI, Lu-CHIA-CHAO, YANG-LING-CHI, HSIEN-FENG-YEN, TUAN-FENG-SHUI-TAO, PAI-LUO-CHI, PAI-CHOU, MA-TANG-CHIA, WU-HSI-SHUI-TAO-SHIN-TZU-SPAN, CHI-PAU-CHOU, HU-KWANG-CHOU, HU-CHI-SHANG-LIU, LIN-HSIANG-CHI-LUO-SHAN-CHIEN, TA-YEN-FUA-TEIH-CHANG, HSI-SPAN-CHIEN-MIEN, HUANG-CHOU-E-CHENG-CHIEN, etc.



Especially, a certain warship of the river force captured two navy guns and many shells on the coast of MA-PAN-SHIF and also, a part of the gun boat division repulsed fifty to sixty enemies of the guerilla unit at CHI-LIN-CHEN. The places cleared of mines by the river force in the middle of January were from CHUAN-CHIAO-MIEN on the upper part of E-CHENG and from above DA-IANG-CHOU to TA-TONG-SHUI-DAO, from AN-CHING to the upper part of MA-Pang-Pi-Tien-Hsien, Chang-Chia-Chou Pei-chiang-tao, Sa-Ho-Chuang-Kou, upper Yu-chi, lower Fu-Kou, the southern side of Huang-Lien-Chou, Chi-Pi-Mu-Fsi and costal area of YAO-KOU below AN CHING.

The Gunboat Division while reconnoitring the vicinity of TONG-KOU annihilated the enemy guerilla unit, and moreover, one force advanced up the creek from TONG-KOU to CHEN-PSING-CHEN, where it attacked the base of the guerilla unit and seized automobiles and many others. Thus, braving through freezingly cold wind over the river and confronting the continuous attack of the enemy guerilla unit the YANGTZE River force constantly endeavored to clear the entire occupied water area extending 750 nautical miles. Needless to say all kinds of mines were discovered everywhere in the river above HANKOW and were disposed of. They were likewise found in the mainstream of the YANGTZE River below HANKOW and were disposed of. Thus the force concentrated its effort in completing quickly its work of opening the water route.

#### (d) South China Operations

The Incident which broke out in North China has gradually turned south in the course of time and at present it gives an impression that it is a war concentrated upon South China. The activities of the air forces are remarkable, the advancement of the river force up the Pearl River is likewise marvelous. They are extremely busy clearing the remaining mines and junks. Towards the end of December our destroyer division and the Pearl River force at the south disposed of several hundred junks on the Pearl River between the south bay of WEI-CHOU and north of LUNG-TUNG-TAO, while the San-Shai lookout unit repulsed an enemy section on the hill opposite MA-KOU.



(Pages 40 - 74).

The Navy Air Force attacked South China district with its main force, and then bombed Middle and North China districts, and realized the result of the attack of night and day, cooperating with the operations of the landing party, mine-sweeping force on the river, or of the army. These were the activities of the Navy Air Force from the end of December up to the middle of January.

In South China district, the Navy Air Force bombed Kwei-lin City at the end of December (24th), and a part of it reconnoitered and bombed the Ching-tan River district (24th). The force under the control of Captain NOMAKI and SWINGO attacked Linchow (27th), and bombed Kwei-lin City again (29th), Yang-chiang area (30th), and a landing-stage at Ingliaisai, the southern part of Taichan, and the eastern part of Uachon (31st), thus crowning the end of the 13th Year of Showa with perfection. Early in January of the New Year, the scouting party assigned for the southern part of Chawan Bay and Ching-tan River carried out attacks against Peibai, Nanning, Kuwashien, Moitsun and Kuchuan. In the middle of January, the bombing force of Kwei-lin bombed Ulin, Shiangshan (11th, 12th) and Kweishien (15th, 17th and 19th) three times, and moreover, attacked Laiosikang (15th), Peibai, Nanning, Kuwashien, Moitsun and Kuchuan. In the middle of January, the bombing force of Kwei-lin bombed Ulin, Shiangshan (11th, 12th) and Kweishien (15th, 17th and 19th) three times, and moreover, attacked Laiosikang (15th), Peibai (15th, 20th) and Kinsien (15th, 18th), and also bombed Yang-chiang area (18th, 19th) for the second time. They carried out innumerable attacks from the air.

As to Central China district, they bombed, acting in unison with the Shikiang-Operation, Chanyang (8th January), Chuian (12th), and Nanchong (12th). The air force attacking the Changsha-Route bombed Tanyun Station (11th), Chuchan and Chanyang (12th) for the second time, and also bombed Nanchong (15th), Chuchan Station, Ikawan Station (19th), Pingchu, Liling and Shennangpoo Station (20th), etc.

In North China, the Navy Air Force discharged the duty of cooperating with the land force in mopping up of the remnants, and also with the army, and raided such bases of the remnants of the defeated troops as Chungchongkai, Kaiyun and Iatschen (27th December). The bombing of Tungchan was carried out at the beginning of January. In this air raid, bombing and strafing were inflicted upon numerous military establishments of the enemy, such as barracks, warehouses, factories, power stations, railway stations, transportation and communication organs, and ships for military use. All the planes causing heavy damages came back safely despite

the desperate counter-attacks of the enemy. Since the end of January, furthermore, brilliant results were gained by the continuous attacks on all the front line. The main power was concentrated upon South China district, and remarkable war results were obtained by scoutings and bombings in Central and North China.

The Navy Mines acted in concert with the mine-sweeping on the river, sweeping of the remaining enemy, and in landing operations, and fully demonstrated "the power of sea-hawk".

In South China, they attacked Suwato, Chao-chan, Yangkiang, Hienpaikang and Tungshing on 21st and 22nd of January, and destroyed military ships, trains and automobiles, and also put a good deal of regular army men to flight by the attack upon the municipal government of Shimen. On 23rd, they strafed and destroyed the barracks of Kinshien and questionable junks near Sanbo Island; on 24th bombed junks and warehouses of railway materials at Kweishien; on 25th and 26th, attacked two freight ships fully loaded with military materials in the upper stream of the Tan River in Kwangtung Province; and an enemy surveying ship of "KETUN" type was sunk near Rapco by the advancing force of Kianghsi district.

On 27th and 28th, the navy planes continued to attack a group of ships for military use and several freight ships at Hsinwei and Haikiang areas, and despite bad weather on 29th and 30th, they bombed and silenced the machine-gun position near Kinshien City, suppressing the defensive fire from the inside and the outside of the city.

Besides blowing up iron bridge under construction on all sides of Nanning City, they smashed up thirty motor cars on the road. They also strafed several freight ships fully loaded with building materials. Another force attacked a group of warehouses on the coast of the Yangtze river and nearly destroyed six of them. On the 31st, the force assigned for South China caught a suspicious plane above Weichen Island and immediately drove it back by fire. On the 2nd of February, scouting planes over Haikiang, Piaokiang and Tiennai districts bombed ships for military use, munitions, factories and warehouses, and almost destroyed them. On the 4th, they attacked the City of Kweichan, and many official buildings were heavily damaged, including that of the local government. On the 5th, they attacked Shuanshan in Kwanghsi Province, and blew up the warehouses near the aerodrome, causing a fire. The storehouses, factories and ships for military use near Hsinwei and Chiching were also attacked. On the 6th, the places where railway stock was kept, warehouses, junks and railroads were bombed and blown up in the attack against Kweishien.

On the 7th, they bombed Kinchan in Kwangtung Province and attacked enemy troops and groups of carriages and ships on the road. On the 8th, they continued to attack important points in the southern part of Kwangtung Province, and the scouting planes over Kinchan and Kwangchan bombed Peihai, store-houses, fortresses, observation posts, trenches, barracks and ships. Heavy damages were caused by their brave attacks.

Defenses in Kwangchan district were extremely strong, and our planes met with a desperate defensive fire, though they returned without any loss. The air covering force for the landing force of Hainan Island, which left OO base before dawn on the 10th, effectively guided the landing force, repeatedly attacked the enemy establishments of Shinin Fort, Haikow and Nvichan, and silenced the whole island. They are active even now.

In Central China when attacking NANYANG City by surprise on 21 January, they completely destroyed the airfield, runways, two warehouses, six hangers and important military establishments of the Division Headquarters, machine-gunned a number of military horses and cattle, set aflame some hangers. No sight of the enemy was caught both on the ground and in the air. The 25th and 26th were the days when some Japanese scout-planes blasted junks and warehouses in the upper reaches of the CHENGLING, YOCHOW, LUANSHISHUAN, MAANSHAN. The planes also cooperated with the mopping up operation in MAANSHAN on the 30th, attacked on 31st the CHEKAN Railway, cutting off communication and bombing the stations, freight-trains, warehouses and iron bridges along the railway.

On 2nd February, the force assigned for attack of the CHEKAN Railway, blasted the railway and the buildings near HWANKIKO, southeast of NANSHAN. On the 4th, this force also attacked the barracks and factories in WAN-HSIEN in SZECHUAN, setting them afire. On the 5th, it too reconnoitered the traffic organs along the CHEKAN Railway, and despite intensive firing by the enemy at YUAN-CHOW and YAOKIACHEN, upset several freight cars in the compounds of SHEIKIAFONG and YUAN-CHOW Stations and seriously damaged the rail at several points, several buildings in the yards of these stations and also set a barracks on fire. On the 6th, the same force surprise attacked TANGYANG, dropping bombs on barracks, while the unit assigned to attack the CHEKAN Railway cut off the line between CHANGSH-CHEN and TUNGSIANG, blasted trains. Scoring great war results despite the enemy firing, all the planes returned to the base safely.



In NORTH CHINA, some Japanese carrier-born planes reconnoitered around TSINGTAO Island and also bombed the enemy bases on the eastern side of MT. NANYUNTAI on 23 January, reconnoitered the port of LIENYUN and the estuary of the SHEYAN River on the 24th, inflicted damages on the battery at TENGCHOW and three smuggling ships on the SHEYAN River; the force assigned to attack TSINGTAO conducted reconnaissance at the mouth and banks of the KWAN River, while some carrier-born planes scouted WENTENG and LAICHOW.

Spectacular has been the operation of the Naval air forces during the period of one month since the middle of February. In SOUTH CHINA they threw their main force in to help in the attack against HAINAN Island, participated in the SUDEH operation in NORTH CHINA, engaged in mopping up of the enemy remnants, carried out daily reconnaissance and bombing all along the front in the KIANGSIAN operation in Central China.

In South China, the Naval air forces which started from XX Base at dawn on 10th February, escorting and guiding the landing forces on HAINAN Island, repeated severe bombings on the military establishments at the HSIUYING battery, HAIKOV and CHIUNG-CHOW, and soon succeeded in silencing the enemy on the entire island. They also continuously made reconnaissance and attacks on the western part of the island and at the same time dropped leaflets. On the 12th they bombed the keypoints of the LIEI-CHOU Peninsula, after defeating the enemy remnants in several places; and on the 13th, they attacked the enemy positions at TANHSIEN. On the 14th, they continued to attack WENCHANG, LIEITUNG, WENKING, WANNIN, LUSUI and HSINTSU at the eastern part of the island. On the 15th, the whole island was already under the control of the Japanese Naval air forces which displayed brisk activities conducting liaison duties for the army and navy in the south and north of the island, and also engaging in a pacifying campaign for the island natives by dropping leaflets. On the 16th they bombed the trenches south of ANTUNG and the barracks in the castle of LUKSHUI, and on the 17th the barracks and trenches in the northwestern part of the island also, and in the neighborhood of HAINAN on the LIEU-CHOU Peninsula. On the 21st, they reconnoitered to occupied parts in the north and south of the island, but found nothing was wrong in these districts. On the 25th, they reconnoitered the southern part of the island, also reconnoitered and attacked FUK-CHOW, AMOI, and ENTOW; sunk an enemy vessel near SENBIH in KANTUNG Province and bombed and burnt a munitions warehouse near LIANCHOW. On the 27th, they cooperated with the Naval squadron in the blockading operation of the PEKOW River, reconnoitered the southern coast and central part of HAINAN Island and dropped leaflets on those areas. No enemy soldiers were seen



near ANLOC. Other units reconnoitered and attacked PEHAI and LENCHOW, and sunk a group of junks near PEHAI and KAOTECH. On the 28th, reconnaissance was made for the central and southern parts of the Island, but nothing was found wrong with these areas, while other units cooperated with the Naval squadron in the blockading operation of the PEIKOW River.

On 1st March, the navy planes inflicted serious damages upon the enemy positions near the PEIKOW River, cooperating with the operation of the Naval squadron. Other units of Japanese planes assigned to the reconnaissance and attack of the SENTON district, severely destroyed the stations of SENTOW and HO-CHOW and also a group of warehouses and railroads near these stations. All the planes returned safely to their base. On 3rd March, they machine-gunned and bombed enemy columns at HINGHAI and LENCHOW in the TUKTANG Province, and also destroyed some bridges at CHUANCHOW. On the 7th, one unit on duty of attacking LIEN-CHOW, bombed the enemy positions in the south of the city, while another unit that flew to YANKOW River bombed warehouses and docks on the banks of the river. On the 10th some Japanese navy planes, on duty of watching and cutting off the navigation in the sea near FUCHOW, bombed the KINDAI'OU fortress in FUCHOW, and on the 11th, they also inflicted damages upon the enemy convoy near the northern bank of FUCHOW and TUNGWU, and furthermore, reconnoitered and bombed FUCHOW and CHUANCHOW. They all returned to their base safely (p. 49).

In CENTRAL CHINA, the Japanese Naval air forces attacked the enemy headquarters northeast of NANYAN City on 15 February, and reconnoitered and attacked the enemy positions on the eastern bank of the waterway from HOKOW to HSINGTZU the same day. On the 21st, they bombed the military establishments at TCHANG, HUAIYAN, and KING-EN, setting them afire in part. Those on duty of attacking the CHELONG Railway raided the city and the station of HSINGTZU, destroying the streets, the station and many rails. On the 22nd, they attacked CHENHAI and TAI-CHOW, inflicting severe damages upon the battery, cities and military establishments. (p. 50)

On 1st March, they attacked the transportation facilities along the CHELONG Railway and severely damaged the munitions stored in the compound of KWEIKI Station. On the 8th, some of them, on duty of raiding LUKIO district, inflicted heavy damages upon the military establishments in the city, while the force assigned to attack KAKUSTAN dropped many bombs upon the military establishments in the castle of TCHANG by three waves, taking advantage of improved weather. They returned safely to their base after giving decisive blows upon the enemy.

In NORTH CHINA, XX air force bombed the enemy barracks in the city of CHENGCHOW on the 15th of February. On the 16th, it reconnoitered and attacked the enemy positions on both banks of SHEYAN River; bombed the enemy guerrilla units south of CHENGCHOW, cooperating with the Japanese garrison troops on the 21st; and on the 28th, reconnoitered FOWNING and HUAIAN, and also attacked enemy field artillery units going southward along the road and machine-gunned men and horses, trucks and automobiles loaded with war munitions. (p. 51.)

On 1st March, the said unit was engaged in attacking the enemy all day long in concert with the land and sea forces in the SHUANGKIANGTSU operation. In the district of SHUANG it inflicted damages on two enemy companies and some strongholds by machine-gunning the same day, reconnoitered the KUAN-HO, and blasted military automobiles and groups of junks going southward. On the 2nd, it helped the land forces by reconnoitering and attacking the areas around LIANYUNKANG, SHEYAN River, HAI-CHOW, LIENSHAI, and YENGCHENG. On the 7th, the air force which attacked KUAN-HO and FOWNING, blasted an enemy stronghold, a massed-body and a group of military automobiles at and near TUNGKANCHEN. Another flying unit blasted enemy positions, air-defense ditches and warehouses at YANGSOCHEN, and attacked a massed-body of 200 soldiers on a road near KOLONCHEN. The other air forces blasted enemy strongholds at YANGSOCHEN, in cooperation with the operation along KI River. On the 8th, the Japanese air forces attacked an armored military motor boat north of YENGCHENG, annihilated a massed-body at SAIKIAN on the bank of the TYNAN River, while another unit bombed TONGSUICHENG and YANTAICHENG, which were being occupied by the enemy. On 9 March, some Japanese planes reconnoitered and attacked the area near the WAI River, TYNAN River and UNEN, and south of FOWNING, and after they destroyed a group of small vessels and a number of bridges near CHIANG FONGCHENG, they all returned to their base safely (p. 52).

(F) Operations in the northern part of CHIANGSU.

The CHIANGSU Province is noted for the anti-Japanese campaign, and especially the enemy remnants who were defeated in the battle of SOOCHOW had been continuing their anti-Japanese movements to the northern part of the province, making HAICHOW as their base. The Japanese Navy and Army forces launched a great encircling operation against HAICHOW about the late part of February or the beginning of March

Before dawn on 26 February, crack army units, in close cooperation with the Navy, carried out a landing operation at ANTUNEI in the SANTUN Province and advanced southward, and on 1 March they boldly carried out another opposed landing operation at the mouth of the river on the bank north of the CHIANGSU Province, and while destroying the retreating enemy in many places, completed the encirclement ring against HAICHOW from the south after cutting off the enemy's retreating route in the HAICHOW area by the operation along the river. The units operated in cooperation with two other Army forces, one coming from the northwest, namely HISCHOW and the other advancing east from west, namely SINANCHENG along the LUNGHAH Railway, and also with Navy forces pushing forward from LIENYUN and succeeded in completely occupying the city of HAICHOW on the dawn of March 4th (p. 53).

On March 1st, another force, acting in concert with the above-mentioned operation advanced eastward encircling the enemy from the area east of SUTSIEN and west of CHEKIANG Province. Another force, composed of Army and Navy units before dawn of the same day, in cooperation with the above force, cruised up XX River and boldly carried out a surprise landing. Acting together with XX unit attached to the same group, these forces early on the second occupied HUAIIN, a stronghold of the enemy guerrilla army and with the support of the Japanese naval air forces destroyed the enemy retreating southward.

~~With the fall of HUAIIN and HAICHOW,~~ the enemy around LIENYUN began to retreat continually, and the Japanese marine units, which were engaged in mopping up operations, attacked the enemy in many places and occupied HUHUNG on the third (p. 54).

The area around the IYANYAN River in the CHIANGSU Province had been utilized as a supply route and quite frequently as a moving route by enemy remnants and bandits in that area, and that seriously hindered the execution of the Japanese Army's peace and cleaning up operations. At the time of the SUPER Operation, however, it was decided to carry out a certain campaign in order to secure progress in restoration of order and peace in that district. The Imperial Navy sent a notification on the 2nd to the various quarters saying "The vessels of the third powers in that area are requested to get out of 40 mile limit from the estuary of the IYANGYAN River. The Imperial Navy shall assume no responsibility for any damage received by the third country vessel without observing the above request". Thus, the Navy units at the IYANGYAN River went 50 miles up the stream by the evening of the 7th, overcoming many obstacles and attacking the enemy thereabout, and at the dawn of the 8th, entered FOWNING, thereby securing a complete connection with the army raiding units (p. 55).



(4) New Development of Occupying Campaign of  
HAINAN Island

(A) Surprise Landing on HAINAN Island.

With the expansion of the CHINA Affairs from NORTH CHINA to CENTRAL and SOUTH CHINA, the Imperial forces occupied CANTON, the enemy's key point in SOUTH CHINA, in several days after landing on BIAS bay, threatening the fate of HAINAN. At the dawn of 10 February, that big island in the sea south of CHINA was subject to the landing operation of the Imperial forces after their sufficient preparation and close cooperation at the best possible time. That operation marked a glorious page in the history of the Imperial strategy in SOUTH CHINA.

As good luck would have it, the storm that had been sweeping the sea of SOUTH CHINA until the evening of the 9th, ceased and the preparation of the Japanese landing operation progressed smoothly. The midnight of 9th was the time when suddenly the Japanese Naval forces under command of Admiral KORDO, escorting a great convoy packed with Army forces, made its appearance in CHINGMAI Bay in the northwestern coast of HAINAN Island. The Japanese men of both Army and Navy were surveying the enemy land through the darkness, when came the order of advance. The noise of surging waves arose in the previously calm sea, and presently was seen a signal of colored fire that indicated success in landing. It was the dawn of 10th. Thus the surprise landing upon the Island ended in a great success, entailed by the brisk marching in defiance of the flurried enemy's resistance. (p. 56)

The Japanese air forces hopped off their XX base early on the 10th, and as soon as they reached the Island, they started guiding the landing units while protecting the land forces, cooperating in the NANTOH River operation, severely bombing military establishments at HAIKOW, AIHSIEN, and HSIUYIN battery. The land forces occupied the HSIUYIN pier at 10 o'clock, then AIHSIEN, and about noon completely took HAIKOW into their hands and raised "Rising Sun". (p. 57)

In the meantime, the Naval forces which aided the Army forces' landing operation penetrated HAIKOW Bay at 8 o'clock, approached the shore through complicated waterways, and shelled much iron upon the HSUYIN battery. The enemy defensive firing was only of short time due to surprise and to the diving raids by "sea eagles" from the air. This chance was caught by the Japanese vessels, when they advanced through the waterways of the NANTOH delta area, reached HAIKOW at 2:30 p.m., and their crew rushed into the city. The liaison of the Japanese Army and Navy units was thus completely effected, their commanders meeting in high spirits in the city of HAIKOW. (p. 58)

No notable resistance was made by the anti-Japanese elements of the Island, as they might have lost courage at the powerful three dementioned attacks by the Imperial forces. It is, indeed, not too much to say that the landing was a success with no resistance and bloodshed. The Japanese forces on the island soon proclaimed in the name of the Japanese forces' commander, "No mercy shall be shown to those who try to resist the



Japanese forces". The people of the island showed, glad to say, daily improvements in their sentiments toward the Japanese. They willingly endeavored to save a Japanese plane as it happened to make a forced landing in the TUNGSHAN creek on the southern bank of TENCUMAI Bay. They also manifested their respect to the Japanese by hoisting sun flags at every door. The Japanese pacifying campaign for the island natives was soon started. On 11th, the Japanese National anniversary of the founding of the Empire, the Navy forces assembled before the great clock tower on the main street of Chang-Ti in HAIKOW to worship facing toward the Imperial palace in JAPAN. The navy vessels also hoisted sun-flags. (p. 58)

With the enlargement of the campaign in the northern part of HAINAN Island, the Naval units succeeded in surprise landing by a massed body operation upon the area near SAN-A harbor in the southern part of the island on 14 February. The marine units continued advance despite the scorching heat, OHTA and INOUE forces occupying the YULIN area at noon, and NAKASE and KATOI forces took AHSIEN at zero hour of 15th, and further engaged in mopping up of enemy remnants struggling against intense heat. (p. 59)

It was Japanese public opinion that the finishing touch had been complaining of the said operation seemed to be omitted without securing HAINAN Island in spite of the capture of CANTON, but now the time is ripe. The landing operation was carried out swiftly in order to strengthen the blockading operation of SOUTH CHINA by occupying the strategic points in Hainan Island and to make the close watch over ANNAN Bay which is a supply route for the enemy. (p. 59)

The occupation of the island is going on as swiftly as is always the case with the Imperial Forces, South and North in contact, taking important places in succession, promising the imminent completion of the occupying operation. It is understood that the success of this campaign will seriously effect the Anti-Japanese movement of the CHIANG-KAI-SHEK's regime in an awkward position with loss of HAIKOW and CANTON, causing a great diminution in their fighting power. Furthermore, it is possible for the Japanese forces to advance into LUI-CHOW peninsula and NORTH SEN APEA from the island as a base, consequently driving the CHIANG regime into a plight. (p. 60)

HAINAN Island has been said to be specially related with France, but there exists no legal grounding in the treaty concluded between JAPAN and any foreign country that binds our fair and self-defensive operation of this time. There can be no room for France and any other third power to interfere with our occupation of the island in view of the due respect of the third country's interests. It might further be considered advisable for the third country to cooperate with JAPAN for establishment of the eternal peace in East Asia, since the Japanese occupation of the island will bring quicker termination of the Sino-Japanese Incident. (p. 61)

It is needless to say that JAPAN should continue striking the CHIANG regime so long as it keeps its resistance. The Japanese 400,000,000 people

are, therefore, required to renew their determination to serve their country and unite each other for the establishment of new order in East Asia, at the good news of the occupation of HAINAN Island. (p. 61)

(B) The outline of occupation campaign of HAINAN Island.

After the success in landing on TENGMAI Bay on the northwestern coast of the HAINAN Island on 10 February, the Imperial forces occupied HAIKOW, KUNMINGSHAN, KUNMINGTANG, SINLIAN, WENCHANG, SANKOW SHIE and TAWSHIH. Our marine forces, in keeping pace with the Army units advancing southward from the north, carried out a surprise landing on the area near the SAN-A harbor at dawn of 14th and occupied YULIN on the same day, AIHSIENCHEN on the following day. They also wiped out enemy remnants around there. On 20th, they crushed the remnants of the regular army in the northeast of SAN-A and on 21st, cleared in the west of AIHSIEN. Some of the marine units mopped up the enemy elements in the harbor of SINLIANG on 24th, meeting no resistance, and while capturing some watch vessels of the customs house in the harbor, took concealed arms and ammunitions. They also carried out sweeping of the enemy out of the villages near SINTSUN, capturing some munitions on 25th. (p. 62)

For two days of 1st and 2nd March, the marine units were engaged in mopping-up-operation in and around the occupied area. There was nothing wrong in the YULIN harbor but they found out some regular army soldiers north of MALING in the SAN-A district and some scores of the same kind of enemy remnants near SINTSUN, western part of HIHSIEN area. Those remnants were duly wiped out. The mopping-up operation of many successive days in the occupation area brought a hope for maintenance of peace and order and inspired a confidence in people for the future so that some shops began to be opened in the city of HAIKOW and other places. (p. 62)

"HAINAN ISLAND"

What is HAINAN Island? I will explain about its geography, industry, communication, armament and others.

"A general view of the Island".

HAINAN Island (a Chu<sup>1</sup>kai by-name) is a big island belonging to Kwangtung Province, and it is 150 miles in length from east to west, 135 miles from north to south, and has an area of 6,500 square miles.

It is a little bigger than Formosa. (Formosa extends over 5,600 square miles.) It has no good port and bay, but it is situated in the middle place between French Indo-China and Hongkong, and there is the Laichou Peninsula across the Hainan Strait in its northern side. Hainan Island is an important position of the South China Sea, and has an essential meaning from the standpoint of strategy and economy.

"Hainan Island and international relations."

This island is situated among colonies of Japan, Britain, America and France, and not only it has a geographical importance, but also is a

focus of attentions of Powers as an unexploited resources. According to the French-Chinese Treaty of 1897, it was decided that France should not cede the island to another country or should not make any military equipment there. On 1898, according to the Sino-American Treaty of Commerce, it was also decided that the railroad from Lohwei to Haikow should be relied upon American capital, and China should not ask for a loan to another country, but this plan was not materialized and in conclusion of the four Powers Loan Treaty this right was transferred to the Loan Group. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the Baltic Fleet once anchored at Yuli Harbour in the southern extremity of this island.

Just before the outbreak of the present Incident, China, availing a favourable tendency of the internal unification movement, planned to exploit the resources of this island with Soong Tsze-wen as a head.

The Powers supported this plan financially, and are active secretly in order to get rights and interests.

On March, 1937, Hwang Chiang, Inspector of the 9th Administrative District of Kwangtung Province, once came to this island with an American committee of commerce and investigated concerning the exploitation of this island.

#### "GEOGRAPHY"

The southwestern part of this island is a high table-land region, and the northeastern part is a far-stretching plain and up-land.

This island is in the subtropical zone, therefore it has a much longer summer and a shorter winter compared with that of Japan, and although there are few cases of frost it is very rare.

#### "NATIVES"

##### 1. Population:

The whole population consists of Chinese and natives, and the total number is about 2,200,000.

The number of natives is about 200,000.

##### 2. Race:

The Chinese residents consists of those who came from CHAOCHOU of Kwangfun Province and a group of Minkwang race. They are called "Fulao" or "Kwangkojlen" (immigrants from Kwangfun in this island. The natives are divided into Li Race and Miao Race, and Miao Race is distinguished into Li, Chi and Hsiao, etc. (p. 66)

The foreign residents are, according to investigation of May, 12th year of Showa (1937), 49 Americans (doctors and missionaries), 12 French (Consul-General and missionaries), and 1 British (missionary). Besides those there are 1 American, 1 British, 1 Cheko-Slovakian, 2 Russian and



1 Dane in the Chinese customs house, but the house members are usually transferred to somewhere else in one or half a year. (p. 65)

Recently quite a number of Formosans came over to HAINAN Island through FUKIAN or CANTON in order to live with their native folks living in the central part of the Island. Thirty Yuan is the transportation fee from Formosa. There is not much difference in the climate between Formosa and HAINAN so that no difficulty is felt in emigration.

(3) Language. The language spoken in the Island is different from that of CANTON and quite similar to that of FUKIAN. The Li and Miao clan speak their own languages. Though the language is different according to the parts of the island, the HAINAN language used around HAIKOW can be understood by nearly all the residents, even large number of natives understand the language, except native women, it is said.

(4) Religion. Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammadism and Christianity. Buddhism has not developed here, but Taoism is found in every part of the island. Mohammadism has only 300 to 400 believers in GAIKON, SANAKO. Catholic christianity has its churches, schools and orphanage in HAIKOW and other parts. Protestant christianity, which belongs to the American Presbyterian denomination, started propagation about 40 years ago, and has churches, hospitals, grammar schools, and middle schools. It is also engaged in propagation, education and medical services. Its believers amount at present to 3,000 or so. Catholic christianity does not prosper here as the Protestant. (p. 67)

#### Administration and Maintenance of Order.

The Island is under jurisdiction of the CANTON Province. CHIUNGCHOW is the Island capital. The 9th Administration Section Office has been established here, becoming the whole island's administrative organ in Oct. of Showa 11 (1936) under which local prefectural offices of the island govern the island. (p. 68)

There are 4 native prefication offices to look over and guard the natives. But there is nothing notable as to the development of the activity. On the contrary bad feeling has been caused among the natives by the heavy taxes imposed upon them. Order is generally maintained by a volunteer soldier system.

#### Industry.

1. Agriculture. The climate is mild and soil is rich, but the farmers have no knowledge of improving their agricultural implements and methods, due to their low level of culture. The paddy fields yield crops twice a year. If seeds are improved, three harvests may be possible in a year. Garden products are also abundant. The chief agricultural products exported are melon seeds, sesames, sugar, tobacco, coconuts, pinang, lichi, cats'eye, coffee, guavas. The exports are considerable.

2. Fishing. Surrounded by seas, the island has abundant fishes with over 50 kinds of them, and over 10 kinds of shellfishes.



fishery is also run by some people. Salt-fields cover the circumference of the island, and aside from home consumption about 500,000 tons is exported.

3. Forestry. The mountainous parts in the southern part of the island having hot and rainy weather, is suitable for development of various kinds of vegetation. The area covered by forests are 23,200 square Chinese miles and over.

4. Mining Industry. The mineral veins of the island can be compared well with the mining area of YUNNAN, KWEICHOW, HONAN and KWANGSI but they are in the state of undevelopment as yet. The minerals which have already been found are gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, mercury, iron, coal and petroleum.

5. Manufacturing Industry. There are small scale munition factories and electric companies. (p. 69)

#### Finance and Economy.

The finance of HAIKOW Island is divided into two kinds, namely, the revenues of the Central Government and of the Provincial Government. The revenue central government consists of customs income, salt-tax income, government tax, etc. and the revenue of Provincial government is chiefly made up of estate tax. As for circulation of money, the Central government note is now in current use since the renovation of the note system, however on account of the troubles caused by a series of governmental changes, the people trust the HONGKONG paper note more. The amount of the money sent home by the overseas Chinese once reached 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 Yuan.

#### Communication.

HAIKOW is the centre of the Island traffic. As for the marine transportation, there are British and French liners for HONGKONG, CANTON, SWATOW, and AMOY. The means of the land transportation is mainly the public road with more than 600 automobiles all over the island. The main roads cover the length of over 4,000 Chinese miles. There is also a road around the island. (p. 71)

The aviation line connects SHANGHAI, MACAO and CHUNGCHOW, flying on twice a week schedule. It starts from CANTON at 8 A.M., arrives at CHUNGCHOW at 11:40 A.M., and after 10 to 15 minutes, it starts again on its way home, reaching CANTON at 4 P.M. No railway exists now, although it is planned. (p. 71)

The harbor of HAIKOW is the best of all the harbors and bays of the island, but it is narrow and not of good condition so that steamers cast anchor 3 sea miles from the harbor. Only sailing boats can enter it loading passengers and cargoes. Other ports are PUTSIN, CHINLAN, YULIN, SANAKO, and SINYING.

Armaments.

The 152nd Division under YUEAN-MOU, commander in chief of Canton Army, is stationed on this island. The division has 3 brigades, with 23,000 soldiers.

The sanitary conditions.

The island is often infested with black death, cholera, dysentery, enteric fever and smallpox. Because of the low level in culture, the sanitary idea and condition among the island people is far from being satisfactory. Malaria is one of the local diseases of the island. In HAIKOW, there are the 4 hospitals of the American Church, the Gospel Hospital, and the French Central Hospital and the Chinese Hainan Hospital. Of them, the Gospel Hospital is the largest, provided with its own electric generator and complete medical equipment. (p. 72)

What is peculiar to this climate is the injuries caused by wild beasts, such as leopards, bears, serpents, cobras, bamboo snakes, coral snakes and also mountain leeches which scare travellers. Among the vegetation there also grows mandrakes, which the natives use to put on their poisonous arrows. (p. 72)

Principal Government Establishments.

1. KIUNGCHOW:

The 9th Administrative Office, the KIUNGSHAN prefectural office, the 152nd Division Headquarters, a normal school, a middle-school, a girls' high school.

2. HAIKOW:

The Customs Controlling Office, the Social Order Office, Communication Office, Customs House, Post Office, Wireless station, 456th Brigade Headquarters, hospitals of America, France and China electric company.

Foreign Interests.

1. HAIKOW

American: The Standard Oil Company, one church, the Gospel Hospital, Chiung-Nan American-Chinese High School, Chung-Hsi Pichain girls' high school.

Britain: The Asia Petroleum Company. The Taikow Agency.

France: The Consulate, Central Hospital, a church, a monastery and two schools.

Japan: The KATSUMATA Plantation (called the Japanese Park).

2. KIACHI: An American Church with a hospital and a school for both sexes.
3. NATA. Same as in KIACHI.
4. WINGCHEONG-HSIEN: Circulating Gospel Mission of American Church.
5. LINTING-HSIEN: Two French Roman Catholic churches.

A TABLE OF NAVAL OPERATIONAL PROGRESS OF CHINA INCIDENT  
From November 1, the 15th year of Showa (1938) after the Fall of  
Hankow  
To February 10th, the 14th year of Showa (1939) - till the land-  
ing at Hainan Isle

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	WATER SINKING PLACES DOWN DESTROYED
Nov. 1, '38	Air forces cooperated with the landing		Central China An Ching Cheng Kan Chang Sha	
	Forces at Central and South China.		South China Wengyuan Yingte Tzukin Hsikiang Kwantung-Hankow Railway	
Nov. 2	Air raids on military establishments in South China		South China Lufeng Hoyuan Wengyuan Yingte	
	Landing forces take over guard duty at Hankow maintaining order within the city.			
Nov. 3	Air forces scout and attacked Central and South China.	On Memorial Day of Meiji, the Admiral of the China Fleet reviewed Yanetsze Gun boat Flotillas, and special landing forces. Former at 1130 hrs. Latter at 1400 hrs.	Central China Changhingchi Chien-chow Linshianglo Yuehyang South China Liufeng Yingte Hoyuan	
Nov. 4	Air forces bombarded military establishments in Central and South China		Central China Chinchou Jang-yang Tsungyang PingKian	



DATE

MAIN ITEMS  
Relative to Navy

OTHER ITEMS

MAIN OBJECTS  
OF BOMBING  
OF NAVY  
PLANES

NO. OF  
ENEMY  
PLANES  
DOWNED  
& RE-  
STORATION

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & RE- STORATION
Nov. 4	Air forces bombed military establishments in Central and South China.		South China Hoyuan Nierping Yingde Peikiang Tsikang	
Nov. 5	Major air raid on Strategic military points in Central China. Assaulted - Lianshan Airfield Fought 20 enemy fighters. Downed 15 of them. Mine sweeper's Flotilla on Yangtze reached Sangkiashih.		Central China Suanfan Shayangchen Lianshan Airfield Tsungyang Pingkiang Nankiang Fengchang Nanchang Chang Airfield	Downed 15 Destroyed 3 Forced Down 3
Nov. 6	Air forces raided Strategic points of South China - Gun boat Flotilla on Yangtze, reached Satai Chai.		South China Yingde Haifeng Liaping	
Nov. 7	Gun boat Flotilla on Yangtze reached Chihpi.			
Nov. 8	Air forces attacked airfields at Central China. Large air battle opened. At Chihchiang, Command plane of Lt. Comdr. Yamakori fought 16 enemy planes. Downed several of them and destroyed 4 on the ground.  Self destruction of Arima and Tani Planes. At Hengyang, Command plane of Lt. Comdr. Takahashi destroyed 12 planes on the ground. At Chengtu, Command plane of Lt. Comdr. Yasunobu engaged five planes and downed 2. Destroyed 8 on the ground.		Central China Chihchiang Hengyang Chengte Chungchin West of Chengtu West of Chengte  South China Peoan Liaping Yingde Wengyuan	Downed 5 Destroyed 24

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS IN CHINA	NO. OF STAFF
Nov. 8	<p>One unit attacked Changching airfield and downed two. At West of Chen Chu, command plane of Lt. Col. Sr. Suga Hise engaged 5 enemy planes and downed one. Air forces scouted and attacked South China. Canton River Gun Boat Flotilla swept enemies on the banks and the mines in the river. Naval land unit cooperating with the army force swept the town of Sinii in Central China and captured an enemy battle ship.</p>			
Nov. 9	<p>Air forces raided military communication and transportation establishments in Central China.</p> <p>Yangtze River Gun Boat Flotilla reached above Lo-shan nearing Yuehchow.</p>		<p>Central China along Chcken Railway Nancheng Hongyang Ninghsiao</p>	
Nov. 10	<p>Air forces bombarded strategic points in Central and South China.</p>		<p>Central China Liuyang Yingte Airfield Linsiang Yuehyang South China Haifeng Liufeng</p>	
Nov. 11	<p>Air forces raided military communication and transportation establishments in Central and South China.</p>		<p>Central China Chinkua Kunguan Chen,oo Taomuan Yangtze River near Shimshow South China Taying Chenyuan Pin-kang</p>	

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Nov. 12	Air forces raided military communication and transportation establishments in Central China..		Central China Along Kwantung-Hankow Railway Huangsha Station South of Tung Cheng	
Nov. 13	Air force raided military establishments in Central China.		Central China Chinhua Station Heng Yang Icheng Chinmen Taoyuan Shihshow	
	Yangtsze River Gun Boat Flotilla, sweeping the river reached Yuehchow and occupied Yuehyang.	Yuehyang Occupied		
Nov. 14	Air force raided military traffic and transportation establishments in Central and South China.		Central China along R'way. Lanchi Iwu, the area between Yuehchow Hengyang along Kwantung-Hankow R'way. Shihshow Hsipei Siushui Pingkiang Taiping Changte South China Suhai Nanyang Airfield	
	Yangtsze River Gun Boat Flotilla completely swept 130 knots of waters between Hankow and Yuehchow.			
Nov. 15	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China.		Central China Chengte South China Nanning	Downed 1 Destroyed 6
	At Chengtu, command plane of Lt. Comdrs. Odani and Hayashida, engaged 10 enemy planes, downed one and damaged 6.			
	Yangtsze River Gun Boat Flotilla captured a gun boat below Yuehchow.	Captured Gunboat "Kiang Tieng"		

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Nov. 16	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China.		Central China along Kwantung- Hankow R8way. Chuchon Hengshan Changsha	
	Yangtze River Gun Boat Flotilla captured a gun boat above Zaenchow.	Captured gun boat "Minsang"	South China Lungshow Liu Chow	
Nov. 17	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China. At Chihchiang Airfield, destroyed three enemy planes.		Central China Chang Pingkiang Chihchiang Airfield South China Faise Nanning.	
Nov. 18	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China.		Central China Chang Changsha Chuting South China Hoyuan Luifeng	
Nov. 19	Air force raided military establishments in South China.		South China Wengwan Lianshen Hohsien Kueiping	
Nov. 20	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China.		Central China Chang South China Wuning Nanning Hsiwan Coal mine in the North of Hohsien	



DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Nov. 21	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China. Destroyed 6 and damaged 7 planes on the ground at Kueilun Airfield of South China.		Central China Destroyed Mienyang Fengkow South China Kueiun	13
Nov. 22	Air force raided military establishments in South China.		South China Fukang Yulin	
Nov. 23	Air force raided military communication transportation establishments in Central and South China and other military establishments.		Central China Hengyang Airfield Mienyang Shahuchen South China along Kwantung. Hankow RSway. Shackwan Station Lochang	
Nov. 24	Air force raided military establishments in South China. South China Naval Force swept the banks of the River near YiFuIsl (Nikoto).		South China Panshek Channel Lungshow	
Nov. 25				
Nov. 26	Air force raided military communication and transportation establishments in Central and South China and also other military establishments. A unit of the blockading force of North China effectively swept the remnants of the enemy forces at Yuntaishan of Chiangsu Prefecture.		Central China Chang Ifengchen on Chekan R'way. Hengyang on Canton-Hankow R'way. South China Foliangkang Chimkang Hoyuan Luifeng	

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS NO. OF OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES & DE- STROYED
Nov. 27	Air force raided military communication and transportation establishments in Central and South China		Central China Yichang Lukou and Chuchon Stations on on Canton- Hankow R'way Shekpiikow South China Kuangning Suhui Nentsun Kanglov
Nov. 28	Naval Land Unit effectively mopped up the remnants of enemy forces in North China		
Nov. 29	Air force raided enemy's military establishments and strategic points in Central and South China		Central China Yichang Cheoyang Tancheng South China Kuangning Banks of Canton R., Yuenkang Taishek
Nov. 30			
Dec. 1	Air force raided the bases of the remaining enemies in North China. Naval Land Unit effectively mopped up the remaining enemies around Weihaiwei. Yangtze River Gunboat flotilla effectively swept the whole route through the river.	Sweeping around Weihaiwei, our casualties 4. Enemy's dead bodies found 290. Captured field artillery - 5, rifles - 82.	North China Lunkov Taisintien Sinpoochen

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS NO. OF	
			OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DESTROYED
Dec. 2	Air force raided military establishments in South China.		South China Kueilin	
Dec. 3	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China		Central China Airfields at Yushan and Chuiian South China Vicinities of Esikiang, west of Kaoyao	
Dec. 4	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China	Destroyed an enemy's gun boat near Sikiang	Central China Yichang South China Esikiang	
Dec. 5	Air force raided military establishments in South China	Destroyed an enemy gun boat near Kaoyao	South China Liuchow airfield Kaoyao	
Dec. 7	Air force raided military establishments in South China	Destroyed an enemy gun boat near Tsingyun	South China Kueiping Kueih sien Vicinities of Feikiang Chingyuan	
Dec. 8	Air force raided military communication and transportation establishments in South China		South China Along Canton- Hankow R'way Lochang Yingte Chingyuan	

	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Dec. 9	Air force raided military communication and transportation establishments in South China		South China Chuanhsien Station, vicinities of Hsikiang Shuikowhsi	
Dec. 10	Naval Land Force in North China mopped up the remaining enemies South-east of Cheefoo	50 dead bodies of enemy found		
Dec. 13	Air force raided military establishments in South China		South China Shanshui Yanachiang	
Dec. 14	Air force raided military communication and transportation establishments in South China		South China, along Canton- Hankow R'way Shakowkan	
Dec. 15	Air force raided the bases of remaining enemies in North China		North China Cheefoo Tunchoh S.W. of Peiyuntai	
Dec. 16	Naval Land Unit in North China mopped up the remaining enemies completely in the area Southeast of Cheefoo			
Dec. 18	Air force raided military communication and transportation establishments in South China. Yangtze River Gunboat flotilla effectively swept the remaining enemies on the banks of the river		South China Yangchiang Yangchun Luifeng Hsikiang districts Shuikowhsi Kao-yao Shakowkan of Canton-Hankow R'way, Peihai	



DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY LANES	NO. OF ENEMY LANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Dec. 19	Air force raided military communication and transportation establishments in South China		South China along Canton- Hankow R'way Yingte Shakowkan	
Dec. 20/23				
Dec. 24	Air force raided military establishments in South China		South China Kueilin The districts of Chintanchiang Chihchupoc Hsinpin	
Dec. 25	Air raids on the enemy's bases at Rotszekou of North China by air force		North China Lotszekou	
Dec. 26				
Dec. 27	Air force raided enemy bases and military establishments in North and South China  At Liuchow planes commanded by Lt. Nonaka and Shingo destroyed an enemy plane on the ground		North China Yangchiang South China Liuchow airfield	Destroy- ed 1
Dec. 29	Air force raided military establishments in South China		South China Kueilin	
Dec. 30	Air force raided military establishments in South China		South China Districts of Yangchang	

No.	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
ec. 31	Air force raided military establishments and military communication and transportation establishments in South China		South China Yinghat Tsai dumping place, Taishan Yaotzukow Tungchow Wuchow Fengchow	
an. 1, 1939 (Showa 14)				
an. 2	Air force raided the bases of defeated enemies in North China  Naval Land Unit annihilated the bandits at Chiangyin in Central China		North China Eastern foot of Nanyuntaishan Chuncheng City	
an. 4	Naval Land Unit mopped up the remaining enemies near Lienyunchiang in North China  Naval Land Unit mopped up the vicinities of the entrance of Shawan channel			
an. 5	Naval Land Unit made an onslaught on the bases of the massed enemy near Lienyunchiang, North China	300 enemy dead bodies found. Our casualties 3		
an. 6	Naval Land Unit mopped up the remaining enemies in the S. Western districts of Cheefoo			
an. 8	Air force raided military establishments in Central China		Central China Hengyang	

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Jan. 9	Air force raided enemy's bases in North China		North China Tungchow	
Jan. 10	Air force raided military establishments and mili- tary communication and transportation installations in South China		South China Hsinhai Station, Inchouhu Hsiangshan Chinnienchiang Peihai Manning Ewahsien Meitrun Wuchow	
Jan. 11	Air force raided military establishments and military communication and trans- portation establishments in South China		South China Kueilin Chuiien Tangyun Station	
Jan. 12	Air force raided military establishments and mili- tary communication and transportation installations.		Central China Chuchon Station Hengyang Airfield South China Kueilin Yulin Camps Hsiangshan	
Jan. 13	Air forces scouted and attached places in South China		South China Hsiangshan	
Jan. 15	Strong air raids on mili- tary establishments and military communication and transport installations in Central and South China by air force		Central China Nanyang airfield South China Kueih sien Station Port of Tienpai	

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Jan. 16	Air force raided military and transportation establishments in South China		South China Peihai Kinsien	
Jan. 17	Air force raided military bases and military transportation establishments in South China  Yantsze mine sweeper flotilla engaged in opening of the whole water passages for 750 knots on the occupied zone of the river  Canton River mine sweeper flotilla effectively swept the main and branch stream of the river	Mines destroyed; 90 in Yantsze River 10 in Canton River	South China Kueih sien	
Jan. 18	Air force raided the military establishments in South China		South China Chinhsien Yangchiang	
Jan. 19	Air force raided military establishments and military transporting facilities in Central and South China		Central China Along Canton- Hankow R'way Chuchen Station Ichiawan Station South China Kueih sien Vicinity of Yangchang	
Jan. 20	Air force raided military establishments and military communication and transportation facilities in Central and South China  Annihilated about 300 enemies by rifle fire near Pakhoi		Central China Nanyang Airfield Liling Station Shampampoo Station South China Yulin Peihai	



DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Jan. 21	Air force raided military transportation establishments in South China		South China Swatow Chaochow Yangchiang Fort of Tiempai Tunghsing	
Jan. 22	Air force raided enemy base at Maanshan in Central China		Central China Maanshan	
Jan. 23	Air force raided military establishments in Central China		Central China Nanyang	
Jan. 24	Air force raided military establishments and transportation installations in South China		South China Kueih sien	
Jan. 25	Air force raided military transportation installation in South China  Sunk enemy's survey ship of "Hingwan" model (about 100 ton) at Loopoo		South China Piao Chiang Upper stream of Hsinhai Loopoo	
Jan. 27	Air force raided military transportation establishments in South China		South China Hsinhui Chiangmen	
Jan. 29	Air force raided enemy points at Yamasien City of South China		South China Kinhsien City	
Jan. 30	Air force raided military establishments and military transportation establishments in South China		South China Nanning City River Banks of Yangchiang	

DATE	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & DE- STROYED
Jan. 31	Air force raided military transportation facilities in Central China.  Found and fired at an unidentified plane above Weichow Isl of South China. Made a hydroplane chase after it but finally lost it. The commander-in-chief of the Navy, operating in South China notified the diplomatic representatives of Britain, U.S.A. and France at Hongkong through Japanese diplomatic representative regarding prevention of possible mishaps to the airplanes passing through the vicinities of Weichow Isl to the effect that the planes of the third powers passing through the vicinities of the Isl not to approach it closer than 15 knots and to keep an altitude over 500 meters		Central China Along Chekan R'way Changshuchen Station Kangootang City Station	
Feb. 2	Air force raided military establishments and military communication and transportation facilities in Central and South China		Central China along Chekan R'way Hwanghsitso South China Esikiang Tanking Tienpai	
Feb. 4	Air force raided military establishments in Central and South China		Central China Wanhsien South China Kweiyang	

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No.	MAIN ITEMS Relative to Navy	OTHER ITEMS	MAIN OBJECTS OF BOMBING OF NAVY PLANES	NO. OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED & WRECKED
Feb. 5	Air force raided military establishments and military communication and transportation facilities in Central and South China		Central China Tengyang City Changshuchen Tungsiang Stations on Chekan R'way South China Kueih sien	
Feb. 7	Air force raided enemy's points and military establishments in South China		South China Chinchou Feihai	
Feb. 8	Air force raided military establishments in South China		South China Feihai Chinchow Lungchow	
Feb. 9	Naval Land forces at Cheefoo in North China annihilated 500 mobile enemies in the direction of Cheosui	380 enemy's dead bodies found Captured 51 rifles 67 pistols 150 hand grenades		
Feb. 10	Navy and Army forces landed at Tun mai Bay of Hainan Isl in face of enemy forces  Naval air forces covered the above landing forces by bombing	Forced landing at Hainan Isl	South China (Hainan Isl) Haikou Chiungchou Hshiuing Fortress Nantuchiang	